The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901. NO. 27

LOCAL NOTES.

—Choice clover and timothy seed at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—L. E. Himes and wife viewed the sights in Philadelphia on Monday.

—The railroad painters are beautifying the company's property at this place.

—Most of the corn in the Juniata valley has been cut and the crop is a good one.

—The annual inspection of the middle division is announced for October 11th.

—Wm. Read & Sons have news for the early fall that will interest you. Read it.

—Men's, boys' and children's hats and caps at cost to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Louisa Dell will have oysters for sale next Saturday evening by the quart or stew.

—Ellis F. Baker spent a few days of the past week with his brother, A. B. Baker, at Derry.

—The state association of county commissioners is holding its annual session at Bellefonte.

—Rev. R. L. Erhard, of Claysville, is visiting among his former parishioners in Cass township.

—John Dougherty and wife, of Altoona, were guests of J. C. Griffin Sunday and Monday.

—Entire stock wall paper 8c. double roll to close, worth 12 to 20 cents. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The W. W. Read coal company of this county was chartered at the state department on Monday.

—The work of laying the rails on the trolley line between Tyrone and Bellwood has been commenced.

—Ellsworth Swanger, wife and son, of Altoona, were guests of relatives in this place during the past week.

—Jesse Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Spangler, Monday and Tuesday.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—J. Lee Rex, of Altoona, who has been ill at the home of his parents in this place, is able to be out again.

—The National Camp of the P. O. S. of A. convened at Buffalo yesterday. Pennsylvania is represented by sixty-four delegates.

—Wesley Crone had one of his toes mashed at the quarry of the Mapleton sand company Saturday morning by a stone falling on it.

—C. H. Clark recently purchased of B. O'Connor & Sons a lot at the west end of the old tannery site on which he will erect a store room and dwelling house.

—Joseph M. Baker, of Mapleton, and D. H. Walker, of Cass township, are the persons from this section who attended the U. B. conference at Coalport last week.

—Miss Hilda Devor, who was teaching the Railroad school in Union township, resigned last week to accept a position as teacher at Bellwood at better wages.

—The third quarterly conference of the Mapleton and Mill Creek charge of the M. E. church will be held at Mill Creek next Tuesday evening at six o'clock.

—We had the pleasure of a call last week from our friend T. A. Weight, Esq., of Three Springs. Mr. Weight is employed as a commercial salesman and has built up a good trade.

—When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at J. G. Gillam's store.

—A fire at Lakemont Park, near Altoona, early Sunday morning destroyed the caroussal. How the fire originated is a mystery. The caroussal when erected cost $8800, on which there was an insurance of $8000. W. B. Fickes' confectionery stand was also destroyed. On this there was no insurance.

—It is estimated, that in the standstill of trains Thursday in observance of tribute to the late President McKinley, that over 30,000,000 wheels were stopped revolving on the railroad alone.

—Special sale of lot men's, ladies and misses' dress shoes, only one or two pairs of a lot, worth $1.50 to $2.00, placed on our bargain counter for $1.20. Lot of misses' and children' shoes worth $1.00, for 75c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The Bedford Gazette says: "Judge Bailey has made a very favorable impression upon those who have attended court this term. He is fair and firm, and 'keeps things moving.' Besides being an able jurist he is a kindly, courteous gentleman."

—Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—A harvest home picnic will be held on the picnic ground at the Grange Hall, No. 444, in Trough Creek valley on the 28th inst. Speakers from a distance as well as home talent will make this a desirable picnic to attend by all.

—The Millerstown dam was torn out last Friday. Neighbor Hack, our most enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, held a jubilee over the event and is making great calculations on his catch of shad at this point next season.

—Miss Mary Emma Curfman, who has been quite ill with typhoid-pneumonia at the National Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colorado, is convalescent. All her friends will be glad to learn that she is now rapidly growing stronger, and will soon be able to leave the hospital.

—The annual session of the Centre Baptist Association will be held in Hollidaysburg Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Rev. A. C. Applegarth, Ph. D., of Huntingdon, will deliver the opening sermon, and Rev. J. S. James, D. D., of Altoona, will preach the doctrinal sermon.

—Hon. T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropst's Mills, and George G. Hutchinson, of Warriorsmark, have been appointed delegates to the Farmer's National Congress to be held at Sioux Falls, October 1st to 10th. There have been forty-six delegates appointed from Pennsylvania by Governer Stone.

—The reunion of the 125th Regiment, P. V. I., was held at huntingdon Tuesday of last week. Captain W. W. Wallace was elected president and J. R. Simpson secretary of the association. Altoona was selected as the place and September 17, 1903 as the time for holding the next reunion.

—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association will be held in Chester on October 8, 9 and 10. Four hundred delegates are expected. John Wanamaker will preside at the sessions on the 9th and 10th, and will deliver an address on the evening of the 8th.

—Last Thursday morning at 10.35 o'clock the last stone was placed in the Rockville side of the big stone arch bridge at that place. On Saturday the 5th inst. the last keystone was placed on the Marysville side and work on the side walls is being rushed. The bridge which was commenced April 3, 1900, will be completed in November.

—Mrs. Nannie Maguire, widow of the late James Maguire, died in Washington, D. C., Monday morning, September 16th. Mrs. Maguire, whose maiden name was Patton, was a native of Centre county and was aged 81 years. Her husband was superintendent for the firm of J. M. Maguire & Company who opened the sand quarry at this place now operated by the Mapleton Sand company, and held the position from 1874 to 1880. In the latter year he died suddenly in bed at night. The widow subsequently moved to Huntingdon and afterward to Washington. Part of the time she spent with friends in Milroy and in Centre county. She had many friends in Mapleton.

—We understand that the Standard Steel Works will begin at once the erection of a new steel furnace which will produce as much steel as the three now in operation. The building will be constructed and all appliances arranged for the erection of still another furnace of the same size when there is a necessity for it.—*Democrat and Sentinel.*

—Frank H. Logan, of Harrisburg, spent Saturday among friends of his boyhood days in Mapleton. He is engaged in selling specialties in infants' wear for a Harrisburg manufacturing company and his route covers several states in the south and as far west as Chicago. At present he is on a western trip. We are pleased to note his success.

—Charles L., son of the late Charles L. (deceased) and Lillie Cooper, died at the home of Mrs. Cooper's parents in Tod township last Thursday of pneumonia. He was aged 7 months and 21 days. The remains were interred Saturday afternoon. We deeply sympathize with Mrs. Cooper who in the space of a few months has lost both husband and child,

—H. F. Rosensteel and wife and H. W. McDonald and wife, of Huntington, West Virginia, have been spending the past few days among friends and relatives in Mapleton. Mr. Rosensteel is foreman of the woodwork shops of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and Mr. McDonald is foreman in the yard. Both are doing well, we are glad to know, but neither they nor their wives have lost interest in their old home.

—Jonas L. Smith and Miss Elsie White, both of Union township, were united in marriage at the Presbyterian parsonage in Huntingdon by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., Tuesday, September 17, 1901. Miss White was formerly a resident of Mapleton and has many friends in this place all of whom join with us in extending to her and her husband all the joys of matrimonial life.

—We had the pleasure of a call on Monday from our friend, Gilbert H. Curfman, of Altoona, who is employed as a passenger brakeman on the Pittsburg division. Gilbert's crew had charge of the train hauling the members of the United State Senate and House of Representatives from Altoona to Canton, Ohio, last Thursday morning to attend the funeral of the Martyred President and he had the opportunity of witnessing the last sad rites paid to the deceased.

—The Republican conference of the Union Snyder Judicial District has formally renominated Judge McClure, and there is every prospect at this time that he will be elected for another term. It is regarded as a pretty soft snap to be a judge in that district, where the population of both counties together does not number 35,000, and there is comparatively little to do. Both Union and Snyder had less population, according to the census of 1900, than they had ten years before.

—Last Thursday morning two employees of the Lucknow Steel and Iron works, west of the Harrisburg yard, discovered smoke issuing from the largo pile of charcoal stored in close proximity to the works. Employees were put to work with buckets to extinguish the fire which was then but four feet in diameter. The buckets of water appeared to have no effect and hose was connected to a steam pump but the wind drove the fire into the pile. Aid was sought and received from the Harrisburg fire department but by the time it arrived the posts supporting the tin roof were burned off and the roof fell upon the pile and impeded the work of the firemen. The roof was torn off but the fire could not be subdued. Two fire companies worked on it until Saturday when all hope of saving the charcoal was given up and the attention of the firemen was turned to saving the buildings. There were one hundred and sixty thousand bushels in the pile and it was valued at $14,000. There was an insurance of $7000 on it.

—The first official act of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States was the signing of the commission promoting Colonel James M. Bell to the position of brigadier general in the United States army. Mr. Bell is a native of Blair county, having been born in Altoona, October 1, 1837. He served in the civil war and during the Spanish-American war, receiving a wound in Cuba. His commission was signed at 11.40 o'clock last Friday morning. The promotion had been decided upon by President McKinley prior to his Buffalo trip.

—A party cpmposed of Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. Scott and daughter, of West Chester, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gayton and Mrs. Dr. McCarthy and daughters, of Mt. Union, on Monday drove to Huntingdon and took dinner at Blair park from their well-filled baskets. After dinner they drove around viewing the sights at the county capital and in the evening came to Mapleton. After a tour through the Mapleton cave they took lunch at Riverside park where they were joined by Dr. McCarthy and Bruce Yocum. After nightfall the party returned to Mount Union, having had a delightful outing.

—K. W. Mierley, of Cass township, recently noticed the family cat very much interested in a small pile of hay near the centre of the barn floor, and opened the door in order to see what was there, he saw Joe marching backward from the hay with a snake, having the end that was least dangerous in his mouth. When a safe distance from the hay, Joe commenced to feast on his prey and after devouring some five inches of the reptile it began to look around as much as to say all is not right back there, when K. W. interfered and dispatched the snake and threw it away very much to the chagrin of Joseph.

—After a protracted illness of nervous prostration, Mrs. Elizabeth Dysart Isett, wife of Edward B. Isett, died at the family home at Spruce Creek, Saturday evening at 10.35 o'clock. The deceased was born in Eden valley, Huntingdon county, January 7, 1827, and at death was aged 74 years, 8 months and 14 days. From early life she was a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She is survived by her husband and the following sons and daughters: John B. Isett, of Hewlett, Va.; Mrs. Alice J. Henderson, of Bellwood; Mrs. Sarah J. Hunter, of Altoona; Sidney T. Isett, of Spruce Creek, and Mrs. Eleanor J. Owens, of Dixon, Illinois.

—The State Capitol Commission has issued invitations to Pennsylvania architects to submit plans and specifications to complete the capitol. The invitations state that no extras will be considered, and under no circumstances will the Commission ask for an additional appropriation. The building must be completed and ready for occupancy on January 1, 1906. The exterior of the building will be of granite, and the interior modeled after the Congressional Library at Washington. Architects will be given until November 30 to submit plans and specifications. The design will be selected from the six best offered and the remaining five competitors will receive $1000 each for their work.

—The Newport Ledger of Thursday says: The fourth and final meeting of the Republican Judicial conferees of Perry and Juniata counties, was held at the Mingle house yesterday. With the original conferees were the two referees appointed by the State chairman, and the umpire—George Pennell, of Duncannon—also appointed by the State chairman, according to Rule 7 of the Republican rules. Only one ballot was taken, resulting in the selection of James W. Shull, Esq., of Perry county, as the candidate. When Mr. Shull was called before the conference he made a speech thanking the conference for the honor. Judge Atkinson was called upon, who made an address pledging his support of the nominee.

—We had the pleasure of a call last Thursday from our friend Amon L. Walls, of Johnstown, who at present is visiting among the scenes of his boyhood in Cass township. Mr. Walls had been on a trip through Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia and stopped off at Mapleton on his way home. He was not apprised of the death of his niece, Mrs. Grace Moore, which had occurred on Wednesday, until his arrival here, and after attending the funeral concluded to remain a week in this section. For more than thirty years Mr. Walls has been in the employ of the Cambria Steel company, being one of the oldest employees of that pioneer company.

—A memorial service was held in the M. E. church at this place at two o'clock last Thursday afternoon to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our late President. All business in the town was suspended as far as practicable and on the railroad contract at 2.30 o'clock work was suspended for from ten minutes to one hour. The service was in charge of Rev. Norcross, the pastors of the other churches being unable to be present. Appropriate music was rendered and Rev. Norcross spoke very feelingly of the life and work of President McKinley and of the perils in the Nation's path if anarchy be not suppressed. Remarks were also made by Rev. S. A. Anderson and I. N. Swope. Rev Anderson denounced anarchism in no uncertain terms saying that the first anarchist was Satan who stirred up opposition to law and authority among the hosts of heaven. For his crime he and his followers were banished from the heavenly city. He thinks the same method should be adopted by the Nation at this time. Set aside one of the newly acquired islands to which banish all the anarchists and their sympathizers and there let them practice their devilish teachings among themselves. The service, though not as largely attended as it should have been, was impressive and very appropriate.

Murder in the First Degree.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Buffalo yesterday afternoon at 4.21 o'clock. The jury was out thirty-four minutes and took four ballots on the following questions:

"Is the defendant sane?" The unanimous vote was: "Yes." Second, "Is he guilty?" "Yes." Third, "Is he guilty in the second degree?" "No." Fourth, "Is he guilty of murder in the first degree?" "Yes," voted all.

The trial consumed just eight hours and twenty-five minutes. No defence was offered.

Czolgosz will be sentenced to-morrow morning. He has intimated to his guards that he may have something to say at that time.

Mrs. B. Frank Moore.

Annie Grace, wife of B. F. Moore, died at the home of her mother, to which she had been moved a few days previous, at 11.15 o'clock, Wednesday, September 18, 1901, of consumption.

Mrs. Moore was a daughter of the late James E. (deceased) and Jane McConahy and was born in Mapleton, June 5, 1873, hence was aged 28 years, 3 months and 3 days. June 17, 1894, she was united in marriage to B. Frank Moore. To them three children—one son and two daughters—were born. The son died last February. She is also survived by one brother and three sisters: D. Frank McConahy, Mrs. J. E. Dysart and Mrs. Edward Foster, of Mapleton, and Mrs. Frank Brown, of Mount Union. Also by three half-brothers: James C. McConahy, of Tyrone; William and Jacob, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Moore united with the Presbyterian church several years ago and whenever able was very attentive in her church duties. Soon after her marriage it became evident that the seeds of the insiduous disease of consumption were in her system and she gradually declined until death came to her relief. The end was peaceful.

The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery last Friday afternoon, services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. H. W. Koehler.

NATION'S DEAD LAID AT REST

The Body of William McKinley, With Stately Pageantry, Placed in the Tomb.

LAST MEED OF REVERENCE

The Funeral Ceremonies Over the Martyred Chieftain an Unprecedented Occasion of Mournful Grandeur.

Canton, Ohio.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the Governors of States, and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of William McKinley, the third President to fall by an assassin's bullet, was committed to the city of the dead.

It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur. Canton ceased to be a town and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in Ohio, from the remote corner of the South, and from the East and West, the human tide flowed into the town, until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen Chief.

President Roosevelt, showing signs of fatigue after his days of strain and excitement, remained quietly in seclusion after the funeral until 7 o'clock in the evening, when he boarded a train for Washington.

As the sun came up through the gray curtain of mist that hung over the prairies of the East, the peaceful little city that gave William McKinley to the nation prepared to perform the last rites for the man it loved.

Five times as many people as there were room for surged through the black-garbed street. Bugle calls and the roll of drums broke the stillness of the morning air. By 9 o'clock there were 25,000 people tramping between lines of the National Guardsmen, on either side of the streets leading to the sombre-clad City Hall or the McKinley homestead, where the body of the President was in the last keeping of his bereaved widow.

The troops and Masonic organizations began to form in line of parade amid the turmoil and confusion created with the arrival of each body. The movement toward the picturesque vine-covered McKinley home, the Methodist Church, where the funeral services were held, and the cemetery, a mile beyond, was under full swing at noon.

A short time after the noon hour there came through the McKinley home three stalwart bluejackets and three bronzed infantrymen. They came to rigid attention under the drooping ivy at the top of the steps leading to the lawn.

Members of the Cabinet, the Admirals of the Nation's fleet and the Generals of its Army followed them and grouped themselves picturesquely on the piazza, their gold-laced uniforms and clanking side arms scintillating in the sunshine. Lieutenant-General Miles headed the Army forces and Rear-Admiral Farquhar the naval contingent.

Finally there came from up the street the sound of a bugle. The notes sounded almost solemn. It was the "President's call."

The notes scarcely died away when a carriage approached. On either side of the carriage, in which was seated President Roosevelt with Commander Cowles, his naval aide, galloped Troop A, of Cleveland, whose uniforms were resplendent in splashes of red and gold.

The cavalcade halted in front of the McKinley home. General Miles and Admiral Farquhar greeted President Roosevelt as he alighted, and accompanied by them he entered the house.

A brief private service was held within the darkened chamber where the body rested. Dr. Manchester uttered a prayer while the relatives were gathered around, and Mrs. McKinley listened from the half-open door of her adjoining room.

A naval lieutenant, accompanied by a lieutenant in the infantry, came out of the house and led the sailormen and soldiers therein. Over the city the tolling of bells rang out in mournful cadences. The boom of cannon broke the air. The troops in the street came to attention at present arms. A band of musicians sent in almost whispered notes the first strains of the beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Through the open doorway the sailors and soldiers bore on their shoulders the flag and flower-decked casket containing all that was mortal of President McKinley.

Behind the casket walked President Roosevelt, and behind him the members of his Cabinet. The officers of the Army and Navy followed, while the bells tolled and the roar of the President's salute broke from the mouths of cannon far away.

When the casket had been placed in the hearse and the President and his Cabinet had entered their carriages, through a lane of people ten deep the march to the church began. The people stood with uncovered heads. Some of them wept. Almost every man carried a McKinley cane, which was encircled with the national colors and bore the face of the President on the head. These were held aloft after the manner of cavalry troopers in salute as the hearse moved slowly by.

There were 12,000 men in the line of march behind the hearse. A distinguished guard of honor, composed of Admirals and Generals, were on each side of the hearse. In the Grand Army post of which the dead President was a member marched some men very old and feeble. The church was reached at 1.45 p. m.

As the mournful cavalcade drew up at the church, where once the President worshiped, a riot appeared to be in progress. Thousands of men and women were jammed up against the sides of the edifice and brawny troopers were trying to drive them back. Finally the tangle was straightened out and everybody who had a ticket was admitted.

The casket was borne by the sailormen and soldiers, followed by a guard of honor, into the church and placed on a catafalque just in front of the altar.

President Roosevelt occupied the second pew in the centre tier of seats. The members of the Cabinet sat with him. Just behind him was the McKinley pew. The occupants of it were Abner McKinley, his wife and two daughters; Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan.

As the body was deposited on the catafalque and the sailors and soldiers retired to seats at the side, from the organ came the notes of Beethoven's Funeral March.

During the prelude the congregation of mourners gazed at the decorations of the church. Everywhere save on the altar fell the black mourning pall, caught up with tassels of white silk. Long streamers of crape hung from the centre of the church to the side walls. The gallery was draped with the cloth of death so that no part of the railing could be seen.

But there was no gloom in the mass of color about the altar. The first object that met the eye was a huge white marble vase, from which streamed great clusters of carnations, President McKinley's favorite flower. Behind the vase gleamed the lofty gilt pipes of the organ.

Scarcely a single line of the chancel rail or pulpit could be seen for the set pieces of beautiful flowers piled against it. Glowing crescents of yellow roses rested upon the chancel rail. There were immense beds of white roses, flags of flowers, broken columns, vast wreaths of oak leaves, huge vases of wonderfully tinted orchids, masses of violets. The predominating color was pink and the greater number of blossoms were carnations. Upon the casket rested the widow's last offering, a simple bunch of carnations within a wreath of oak leaves. Senator Hanna sent the wreath.

When quiet reigned, save for the muffled roar of cannon that came from the street and the murmured crashing of bands playing funeral marches, a quartet of young women, with white frocks and big white picture hats, sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

The Rev. Dr. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, offered a prayer. It was simple, short and earnest. When he intoned the Lord's Prayer every person in the church responded the sacred words with him.

Following Dr. Milligan's prayer came the reading of the Nineteenth Psalm by the Rev. Dr. John A. Hall, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

As the reader retired the mixed quartet sang the words of Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

The Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the church and the intimate friend of President McKinley, delivered the address. Dr. Manchester and the dead President were friends for a lifetime, and the clergyman was visibly affected by the task before him. His voice failed him several times as he read from his manuscript containing the eulogy on the life of his friend.

After the address prayer was offered by Bishop Joyce, of Minnesota. The congregation joined in the singing of the President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by a mixed quartet.

The benediction was delivered by the Rev. Father Vattman, one of the Catholic chaplains in the Army. He was in uniform.

The church services over the attendants prepared the casket for its journey to the grave. The organ pealed out the Chopin Funeral March, solemn and inspiring.

As the casket was borne upon the shoulders of the soldiers and sailors from the church to the hearse the sun disappeared and the clouds hung leaden overhead. Four bands massed played the Funeral March from Saul. The thousands of people jammed in the streets behind the line of troops stood with uncovered heads.

The procession began its march to the cemetery, a mile away. The Grand Army band in the lead, played continually "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Under great black arches the hearse, with its glittering guard of honor, passed to the strains of the hymn. There were five of these arches. On the first a lithograph of the dead President. On another were these words: "He loved us. We loved him." On another: "He was our ideal American."

In twenty minutes the cemetery was reached. It is picturesquely set on sloping ground, rising from the street in undulating waves of turf punctuated with marble and granite shafts.

There was a great concourse of people on the surrounding hills and the streets. Within sight of the entrance is the receiving vault, where the dead President's body is to remain for a time. This mausoleum is of granite, green in design with a tower and pointed peak.

At the peak was set a great oak wreath. It was the offering of the new President of the United States. Over the facade was a wreath of laurels with a splash of parma violets, red with the Italian colors. This was the offering of the King of Italy, whose father was assassinated as was President McKinley.

Hanging to the two granite gables at either end were two more wreaths, both of oak. One was the offering of King Edward VII. The other was sent by the Ambassador of the Czar of Russia. It bore a card, "In the name of His Majesty, the Czar."

At the base of the vault on either side of the entrance were great masses of floral offerings. Altogether there were 230 floral offerings, the greater part of which came from foreign countries and State governments.

As the cortege entered the cemetery the troops at the head of it marched by the tomb and disappeared over the hill to the street on the other side. The gravel walk on which the hearse and carriages were drawn was littered with sweet peas, geraniums and carnations. They had been scattered there by the school children of Canton.

President Roosevelt stood at the entrance of the tomb. Around him were the members of the Cabinet and other high officials of the Government.

The hearse was driven up to the entrance, and soldiers and sailors, flanked by the guard of honor, bore the body on their shoulders to a rest which had been provided for it directly in front of the vault. Behind them was the guard of honor, General Miles and Admiral Farquhar in the lead.

Following the guard of honor came the McKinley family, Abner McKinley and Mrs. Abner McKinley at the head. As the soldiers and sailors lowered the casket from their shoulders the boom of cannon was heard. There were three salvos.

Bishop Joyce then read the burial service of the Methodist Church. Instantly from the eight bugles rang out the notes of the soldier's last call—"Taps." It was beautifully done, and the last notes of the buglers died away so softly that all who heard remained listening for a few seconds to see if it had really ended.

The casket was then taken up again by the bearers and borne into the inclosure. From over a hill came the throbbing of the drums low and muttering. At the last roll the casket was placed on the rest reserved for it.

The President's carriage was then summoned, and he entered it with Commander Cowles and was driven to the McKinley house.

For more than two hours the military organizations in the funeral pageant marched by the vault.

When the last of the procession had passed the bier orders were given that the cemetery should be cleared. The order was quickly carried out, and the dead President was left in the care of his guard of honor. The guard that has the honor of watching the bier of the dead President is Company C, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry. It is commanded by Captain W. S. Biddle, Jr. The company includes seventy-six men, and was ordered to Canton from Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Nature has been kind in selecting the last resting place for President McKinley. West Lawn Cemetery is on a high knoll overlooking the peaceful valley, with the busy little city of Canton laid out below. Here, looking out on his home city and his native State, the body of Mr. McKinley was laid to rest. Just inside the stately entrance stands the gray stone vault where for a time the coffin will repose. But in due time the body will be taken from the vault and committed to the little plot of ground further on. This is the McKinley lot, and here lie his father, whose name he bore, the mother he guarded so tenderly in life, his brother James, his sister Anna and his two children. And when that time comes a stately shaft of granite will rise above the grave, telling of the civic virtues, the pure life and the martyr death of William McKinley.

VAULT IN WEST LAWN CEMETERY, CANTON, OHIO, IN WHICH REPOSES THE BODY OF WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE BODY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT LYING IN STATE IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA AT WASHINGTON.

STATE FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON.

Simple and Impressive Services Held in the Capitol Rotunda.

Washington, D. C.—At precisely 9 o'clock on Tuesday the body-bearers in the East Room raised the coffin containing the remains of President William McKinley to their shoulders, to take it to the hearse. As they appeared at the main door of the White House the Marine Band, stationed on the avenue opposite the mansion, struck up the favorite hymn of the dead President. As the hearse, drawn by six black horses, with a groom at the head of each, moved away, the mourners from the White House entered carriages and followed the body.

The hearse and carriages were driven down to the gate of the White House grounds and halted. Then the Artillery Band began the music of the Dead March from "Saul," a blast from the bugle sounded the signal to march, and the head of the procession started on its way to the Capitol.

Major-General John R. Brooke, mounted, was at the head of the line. Behind him came his aides, the red-coated artillery band, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, with the men sitting straight and stiff as statues; a company of engineers, two battalions of coast artillery, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. Then came the naval contingent of the first section, headed by the Marine Band, who were followed by a battalion of marines, and one of sailors from the North Atlantic Squadron. The National Guard of the District of Columbia brought up the rear of the military section of the parade.

The journey from the White House to the Capitol was simple and solemn. Slowly the procession proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue, headed by the soldiers and followed by the guard of honor and the carriages. It had begun to rain just before the hearse was brought through the White House gates, and now it was pouring hard, but everywhere stood bareheaded men, some holding their hats by their sides and many raising them with an evident idea that this showed greater respect. The balconies of the houses along the line were packed with women with tear-stained faces. Many little children in the crowd were holding handkerchiefs to their eyes.

For hours before the arrival of the funeral cortege at the east front of the Capitol an impenetrable cordon of people had massed along the walk and areas fronting the plaza.

Shortly after 9 o'clock prominent officers of the Army and Navy in full dress uniform began to arrive in carriages. They did not enter the rotunda at once, but remained on the portico to form, in accordance with general orders, a part of the guard of honor of the President's remains.

The main entrance to the rotunda of the Capitol in which the religious exercises were held was reserved for distinguished guests and for the entrance of the funeral party.

The rotunda was very simply arranged for so great and historic an event. There were, of course, no decorations, and the great dome, bare of funeral drapery, covered the catafalque like an inverted oven. There was an abundance of flowers, but they were held for covering the coffin, and were not used as decoration.

The catafalque upon which the coffin was placed was the historic one upon which had rested the bodies of Lincoln and Garfield. It was raised but a few inches from the floor, and was in a position directly in the centre of the rotunda.

The movement of the procession to the Capitol was very slow. It took one hour and a half to march a mile. At 10.40 the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," blown on bugles, were heard at the Capitol. They heralded the approach of the procession.

At 10.12 o'clock the head of the procession arrived. The military contingent passed eastward on B street, thence south on First street east. Headed by Major-General John R. Brooke and staff and the Fifth Artillery Corps band, the troops swept around to the south end of the plaza, and then marched to position fronting the main entrance to the Capitol.

As soon as they had been formed at rest the Artillery Band on the left and the Marine Band on the right of the entrance, the funeral cortege with its guard of honor entered the plaza from the north. As the hearse halted in front of the main staircase the troops presented arms.

As the eight body-bearers drew the flag-draped casket from the hearse the bands again played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and every head in the vast attendant throng was bared.

With careful and solemn tread the body-bearers began the ascent of the staircase with their precious burden and tenderly bore it to the catafalque in the rotunda.

The only sign of mourning in the rotunda was the crape on the hilts of the officers' swords. Senators and Representatives occupied seats on the east side. The family of the late President had seats reserved on the north and immediately next to the catafalque. The choir was to the west, and behind it were members of the Supreme Court. The foreign Ministers were seated to the east, and all were in full uniform. There was also a large number of military and naval officers.

The services were brief. After the coffin had been brought in and laid on the catafalque the choir, led by the marvelously sweet voice of Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes, sang "Lead, Kindly Light." The singers came from the church that Mr. McKinley had attended in Washington. Then Rev. H. R. Naylor read a prayer, the words of which were not distinguishable at a distance of a few steps. Mrs. Noyes sang alone "Some Time We'll Understand." Her voice alone seemed to have power sufficient to fill the space of the dome.

Bishop Edward G. Andrews delivered a formal address after reading the psalm, "The Lord Is My Shepherd." The services were concluded by singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by the choir and a benediction by Rev. W. H. Chapman.

Almost twenty minutes were required to clear the rotunda sufficiently to permit the opening of the doors for the admission of the general public. The lid was lifted from over the face, and at 11.53 the people began to file by, coming into the building at the east door and passing out through the west door. No one was allowed time for more than a hurried glance.

Many of the Congress contingent recoiled from the last token of respect, and passed out without glancing at the dead. The line of Senators that filed by the bier and looked and shuddered was led by Senator J. B. Foraker, and the line of Representatives was led by General Charles H. Grosvenor. After these came the general crowd without reference to rank or title, and after them the endless lines of men and women who for hours had stood in the rain for the privilege of paying to the dead leader the last token of honor and sorrow.

The last chapter in the capital's tribute to the nation's dead took place when, in three sections, the trains carrying to Canton the body of the late President, accompanied by his widow and the principal officers of the McKinley Administration, left the Pennsylvania Railroad station soon after 8 o'clock. President Theodore Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet, Secretary Cortelyou, the guard of honor, composed of army and navy officers, relatives, officials and correspondents, made up a funeral company that filled twenty-one cars.

The observation car bearing the body was flooded with light. Through its crystal sides could be seen the beautifully draped casket, with its mass of rare blossoms so arranged that even as the train swept through the night the people in the country it passed through could gaze upon the casket with a soldier standing grimly at the head and a sailor carrying his cutlass upon his shoulder, at the foot. A guard of soldiers and sailors occupied the platforms and between them at the rear was a mammoth wreath six feet in diameter of rare orchids and laurels.

After clearing Washington all was darkness. The train seemed to be running through a tunnel, so black was the night. Now and then the faces of a little mournful group standing bareheaded at the side of the track could be seen by the light from the death chamber as the train flashed by, and as villages were passed the sound of tolling bells came faintly to the heavy-hearted mourners aboard.

SCHLEY COURT IN SESSION

Rear-Admiral Ramsay Takes the Place of Rear-Admiral Howison.

PERSONAL OPINIONS ARE BARRED

The Court of Inquiry Decides, After Argument, to Limit Witnesses to Statements of Fact — The Testimony of Rear-Admiral Higginson and Captain Harber—Other Witnesses Heard.

Washington, D. C.—The Schley Court of Inquiry resumed its sessions on Friday, and completed its organization by the prompt substitution of Rear-Admiral F. N. Ramsay in place of Rear-Admiral Howison. There was plenty of indication that Admiral Dewey intended to make good his promise that the work of the Court should not lag.

Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, who was present in the witness room, and who had expected to be the first witness, was displaced by Rear-Admiral Higginson, at the instance of the Judge Advocate, who was invited by Rear-Admiral Schley's counsel to begin in any way he preferred.

The testimony was interesting less for the direct statement made than for the contradictions of two witnesses on the same points, and the decision of the Court not to hear opinions. Rear-

GUNSHOP IN THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.
(The unpretentious building in which the sessions of the Schley Court of Inquiry are held.)

Admiral Higginson, who commanded the Massachusetts of the Flying Squadron, gave his testimony brusquely. He related the particulars of the run from Key West to Cienfuegos and beyond, said that he had not been advised by Commodore Schley of any plan of attack upon the Spanish vessels, if met, that the blockade off Santiago was maintained at from three to one and one-half miles, and that the line was closer to shore at night than during the day.

Objection was made to the inquiry by Judge Advocate Lemly as to what impression was made upon the witness by Rear-Admiral Schley's conduct during the brief firing upon the Cristobal Colon in the mouth of Santiago Harbor on May 31, and was sustained. Later, several questions proposed by the Court were submitted by Judge Advocate Lemly, one of which, understood to have been framed by Rear-Admiral Benham, sought to ascertain whether the witness thought Commodore Schley had done everything in his power to capture or destroy the Colon, and was answered by Rear-Admiral Higginson with, "No; I don't think it was," before the objection of Rear-Admiral Schley's counsel could be made. After argument by Mr. Raynor, the question was withdrawn.

Captain Giles B. Harber, who was executive officer of the Texas, differed from Rear-Admiral Higginson in that he stated that the blockading distances maintained by Commodore Schley were from seven to ten miles instead of from one to three, and also in asserting that the distance observed at night was greater than that held by day. With regard to the difficulties of coaling at Santiago he made less of them than Rear-Admiral Higginson, saying that they were not greater than at Tortugas when he had coaled the Texas there.

Major Thomas N. Wood, Marine Corps, who was Captain of the Marine Guard on the Massachusetts, repeated an overheard remark said to have been made by Commodore Schley, during the firing at Santiago on May 31, when Wood was eight feet away from the conversation. Schley was reported to have said: "Starboard your helm, and let's get out of this." Rear-Admiral Higginson did not refer to this direction by Commodore Schley. When questioned by the Judge Advocate about this remark, the witness asserted that he had heard it "fairly distinctly."

The proceedings of the day brought no surprises except the conflict of testimony of Higginson and Harber as to the blockading distances observed by the fleet under Schley.

DROVE OUT WHOLE COLONY.

Armed Men Forced Twenty-five Families of Anarchists to Leave.

Pittsburg, Penn.—Thirty armed men raided the Anarchists of Guffey Hollow, Westmoreland County, and forced twenty-five families to leave town before daylight. The raiders surrounded the houses and terrorized the Anarchists by firing Winchesters and revolvers.

During a lull in the fusilade one of the Anarchists ventured from his house under a flag of truce and agreed to the immediate removal of the whole colony. Before the sun rose every house in the settlement was deserted.

ROOSEVELT AT THE HELM

Returns From Canton and Begins Considering Affairs of State.

The President Feels That He Does Not Need Guards and He Will Not Have Them — His First Official Act.

Washington, D. C.—President Theodore Roosevelt returned Friday morning from Canton, and the affairs of the Nation were taken up by the new Executive where his martyred predecessor, William McKinley, had dropped them.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington on the same train that took him to Canton. The train was made up in three sections, just as it went, with the President's car and those of the members of the Cabinet and the officers of the army in the middle section.

The train was preceded by a pilot engine all the way to Washington.

The new President presided over his first formal Cabinet meeting in the White House at 11 o'clock a. m.

Before the Cabinet meeting President Roosevelt performed his first official act in the White House. This was the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Bell as a Brigadier-General in the Army. This appointment was one of those decided upon by President McKinley, but the commission was not signed before his death. Colonel Bell was promoted twice during the Civil War for meritorious conduct, once in the Indian campaigns of Montana, and has recently distinguished himself in the Philippines.

In a few days he will receive from each Cabinet officer an abstract of the matters now before his department demanding immediate attention; and in all probability each officer will declare what were the intentions of President McKinley with regard to these matters.

The new President will get in touch with the last views of the late President on all important questions, and for this reason it is expected that Cabinet meetings will be protracted.

Affairs in Cuba will be considered also, Governor-General Wood being here. General Wood and President Roosevelt are close friends, having been together in the famous Rough Riders.

In view of the President's determination to adhere as closely as possible to the policies and wishes of Mr. McKinley, he will not have the worry and the hard work of considering a great number of applications for offices, seeking new advisers, or revising plans contemplated or being carried out.

The fact that President Roosevelt walked from the White House to the residence of Secretary Hay and back at lunch time, and also to the Cowles residence at the close of his day's work, alone and apparently unwatched by policemen or Secret Service agents, has caused widespread comment. The act serves as an object lesson touching the new President's attitude on the much-discussed question of the wisdom and efficacy of guards about the person of the President. Plainly President Roosevelt does not feel in need of any further protection than Citizen Theodore Roosevelt had and does not mean to have it.

The President is not led to this determination by a spirit of bravado, but because he knows that guards never have succeeded and never will succeed in staying the hand of an Anarchist assassin. President Roosevelt will take all precautions suggested by prudence and dignity of his office, but he will not be surrounded by guards. Neither will he be reckless. To put it in a nutshell, President Roosevelt is evidently prepared to defend himself from threatened danger when going about his ordinary pursuits. He undoubtedly feels justified in assuming that if a man offers to attack him the assailant will be the man to be pitied rather than his intended victim.

All arrangements had been made at the White House for the reception of President Roosevelt. Although the personal effects of Mrs. McKinley and the late President have not been shipped to Canton, the rooms in the Executive Mansion used by the President have been prepared for Mr. Roosevelt's occupancy.

Before the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and the children, the carpets and heavy winter hangings will be placed in the living rooms of the mansion, as would have been done at about this time had President McKinley lived and returned here from Canton.

The house is now furnished for summer use, the floors being covered with straw mattings instead of carpets, and the furniture and rich decorations of the State parlors being protected by linen and cambric covers.

Grief Leads to Insanity.

Sorrow over the death of President McKinley has had a marked effect on persons suffering from nervous and brain diseases and increased the number of cases of insanity. In one day forty-four men and women were taken into the court for the insane at the detention hospital in Chicago. County Physician Hunter said: "Every calamity which plunges the population into sadness has a most depressing effect upon persons suffering from nerve and brain troubles, and results in insanity. These attacks, in many instances, are acute in character, but yield to treatment."

An Age Limit For Waitresses.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has issued an order directing that no waitress shall be employed in a cafe in Budapest who is not more than forty years of age.

Fortunate Findings.

One of the romances of money-making is the story of a man who found a newspaper in side a shark when fishing in Australia in 1870, and who learned the news of the Franco-German war in this way early enough to make a fortune out of it. The story may be true or not; everybody in Australia knows it. Another after the same kind is that of the Hilford Haven trawler, which, while fishing off Carlingford Lough a year or two ago, caught up in the net a packet of papers, tied together with red tape and carefully sealed. The skipper of the boat handed the documents to a lawyer, and it was found that they provided a missing link which stood between a woman and her fortune. They proved the right of a Miss Macdonald to certain estates in Ireland, which she had claimed ten years before, but which she had failed to win because the will could not be produced. It was this will which was brought up from the sea.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Defenseless America.

America has an army of less than 100,000 men, with a short supply of officers, and no reserves either of soldiers or of material, says Brooks Adams in the Atlantic. At the mere rumor of war 100,000 men would have to leave the country to garrison Cuba, Porto Rico, the canal, the Philippines, and Hawaii. More ought to go, if more could be obtained. But to send 100,000 men abroad would strip the Union bare. Even the ports would be defended by militia, and no reinforcements would be at hand to supply the waste in the tropics. Such garrisons could hardly stand against the overwhelming mass of troops which could be concentrated against them.

The navy is even feebler in proportion to the task which would be required of it. The United States has 520,000 tons of warships built or building. France and Germany have 1,162,000, and France, Germany and Russia have 1,731,000.

Men, Dogs and Other Critters.

If a man should stand out in the street and talk in a loud voice all night, the police would arrest him as a disturber of the peace. Yet a dog is permitted to bark all night, and the police do not seem to care. There is nothing so worthless as a dog, and no other animal has so little to do or has an equally good time. A horse is compelled to work, a cow is butchered, but a dog does nothing but loaf and bark at night and disturb the tired people who want to sleep. If a dog kills a sheep people say: "Oh, it is a dog's nature to kill sheep, the owner should have kept them up," but if a hard-working man kills a sheep there is a howl about it that can be heard from one end of town to the other.—Atchison Globe.

The Absence of It.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

When a woman gets mad she always wishes she were a man and could swear.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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Tramps Are Pampered Pets.

There ought to be places in every community where all tramps, good and bad, can give an earnest of their willingness to work—a sort of test house where a man can prove that he is a seeker of labor and not a professional vagabond, writes Josiah Flynt in Good Housekeeping. Such institutions once established, a law should be passed making it a misdemeanor for man or woman to feed beggars indiscriminately. If such a plan were honestly and persistently carried out, neither the housewife nor her husband nor her neighbors would be much troubled by the knights of the road. The overwhelming majority of these knights in this country are men perfectly able to work, and yet they prefer to roam and beg. The only way to cure them of their vagrant habits and desires is to punish them after they have once refused employment. Feeding them gratis and allowing them to ride on the railroads as they now do, merely confirms them in the belief that they are the pampered pets of the nation.

Parting the Hair.

Nearly all men who have hair to part and part it, part it on the left side. Why? Because most men are right-handed?—New York Press.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualties or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

Some girls would like to be rich just to see how much ice cream soda they could consume at one sitting.

A man in Calaveras County, Cal., is hatching pheasants in incubators.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

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No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

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Unpleasant remarks are by no means remarkable.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

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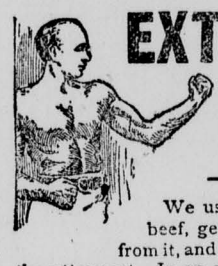

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SIX MONTHS.....50
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THREE SPRINGS.

A large number of our town folks attended the county fair last week.

Allen Cutshall and wife spent Sunday with friends in Springfield townsnip.

D. W. Doyle, of this place, is visiting relatives and friends at Altoona this week.

Lorain Ashman, who is engaged in raising fruit in the state of Kansas, is visiting his brothers in Huntingdon and Clearfield counties.

Mrs. C. I. Ashman, formerly of this place but now of Washington, D. C., was circulating among relatives and friends at this place recently.

The work on the school building at this place has been finished and the school children are located in a comfortable building, something they have not occupied for several years past.

Several cases of typhoid fever have been reported in this place and nearby locality. Two of the patients have almost fully recovered under the skillful treatment of Dr. Hudson. The doctor is winning a reputation in the community as a successful practitioner of medicine.

Now that the Democrats have nominated a ticket, the political interests will soon be manifested by the nominees. The ticket nominated by the Republicans seems to be entirely satisfactory to the party and should be elected with an overwhelming majority. The result of the recent Republican primaries shows conclusively that the party is united in one common cause—protection, prosperity and patriotism.

The citizens of this place assembled at the P. O. S. of A. hall on last Thursday evening and a meeting in memory of our deceased President was held. T. A. Weight, Esq., presided and in a few brief remarks stated the object of the meeting. Prof. M. B. Wright was then introduced and made an interesting address to an attentive audience. P. B. Cutshall was the next speaker and did justice to the occasion. The exercises were interspersrd with vocal music.

H. L. Norris, the expert saddler from this place, we all were glad to learn, was awarded the prize on buggy harness at the county fair. The harness was manufactured by his own hands and was an excellent type of his workmanship. While the prize was small, the reputation should be of great value and a display advertisement in the ITEM would prove of even greater value in a financial way. Try it and be convinced that a dollar spent in the use of printers' ink will yield large profits in return.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Sallie Greenland, of Grafton, is visiting in the valley.

Denny Swope, of Braddock, is spending a few days at home.

Mrs. J. H. Wright, of Braddock, is visiting relatives in the valley.

Will Mattingly and family, of Altoona, visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. Barton Greenland, and other friends the past week.

There were many disappointed, and we hope thankful, persons in our valley last Friday morning to find that we had no frost to injure any thing when we were all looking for a regular scorcher.

Mrs. Mollie Greenland died Sunday night at midnight. She was a member of the Old School Baptist church and was regarded as a good Christian lady. Interment at the Baptist cemetery, but on account of her son Clyde being from home and some uncertaiuty as to when he will get here, the time is not settled on.

Mrs. A. W. Wright thinks she hs as good a cow as Mrs. Stever's which was mentioned in last week's ITEM. Mrs. W.'s cow came fresh on the 25th of September, 1900, and came fresh again on the 30th of July, 1901. Between these dates she made 215 pounds of butter, sold 49 quarts of fresh milk and supplied the table with cream.

Last week all that was mortal of William McKinley was consigned to the tomb and the whole nation mourned, except the anarchists who deserve no place in our beloved country with the best government that the world knows. Our opinion is that the whole detective force of the country should be employed and they should not let up until every mother's son and daughter is ferreted out and hung or electrocuted according to the laws of the different states. America is no place for them. There is a place for them and the sooner they are consigned to it the better.

CASSVILLE.

Dr. Heaton, of Saltillo, was in town last Sunday.

Rev. N. B. Smith is conducting a protracted meeting at Calvin.

Geary Cornelius boasts of the largest crop of potatoes in Cassville.

Mrs. Annie Heaton paid a visit to friends at Burnt Cabins, Fort Littleton and McConnellsburg last week.

Mrs. S. V. Heaton has gone to Jersey Shore where she will deliver an address at the conference convention of Home Missions, also conduct the consecration service.

Quite an interesting game of base ball was played between the Newberg and Cassville teams last Saturday afternoon. Score, 20 to 10 in favor of Newberg. A large crowd witnessed the game.

Our supervisor, Wm. Buchanan, is to be commended for his excellent judgment in repairing the public highways. New crossings and bridges have been made and a general cleaning up which adds much to the appearance and convenience of our streets.

Union services were held in the Methodist church in honor of President McKinley. The school attended in a body. "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung. Rev. McClain spoke of the martyred president as a soldier and patriot. Rev. Smith spoke of him as a Christian and deplored the fact that back of the murder, back of anarchy, was the American saloon. A poem written by Dr. Hamilton was read by Prof. McClain. The postoffice and all stores were closed, thus showing our love and respect for our president.

LATTA GROVE.

Nice weather, with some frost.

Farmers are busy seeding and cutting corn.

A. B. Pheasant, of Scalp Level, paid a visit to friends in the valley during the past week.

Amon Walls, of Johnstown, is visiting among friends in and about Latta Grove. Amon looks well. He left this section about thirty-four years ago and went to Johnstown where he has made his home ever since.

Rev. R. L. Erhard preached at Latta Grove church on Tuesday night. Three years ago Rev. Erhard left this charge and went to Claysville, Washington county, to which charge he has been returned by the recent U. B. conference.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. Kings New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. H. Spangler's store.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of W. C. No. 350, P. O. S. of A., of Calvin, Pa., the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Bro. J. W. Hoover, a loyal Son of America and an earnest and faithful member of our Camp; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives and friends our warmest sympathies in their hour of bereavement, and mourn with them in the loss of a friend and brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our Camp room be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and sent to the MAPLETON ITEM and to the Semi-Weekly News for publication.

C. M. GLASGOW,
E. S. CHILCOTT,
W. L. WRIGHT,
Committee.

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured me. To-day I am a well man." W. H. Spangler.

U. B. Conference Appointments.

The Allegheny conference of the U. B. church held its annual session at Coalport last week, adjourning Monday morning. Following is the report of the stationing committee:

EAST DISTRICT.

PRESIDING ELDER—J. I. L. Ressler
Altoona, First Church—W. W. Williamson
Altoona, Second Church—S. S. Hough
Bellefonte—T. W. Perks
Bellwood—B. J. Hummel
Bigler—George Noden
Birmingham—M. O. Lane
Clarington—To be supplied
Coalport—B. C. Shaw
Conemaugh—H. A. Buffington
DuBois—A. V. Vandersmith
East Salem—N. H. Newell
East Freedom—P. L. Auker
Glasgow—O. T. Stewart
Huntingdon—W. W. Rymer
Hustontown—W. A. Jackson
Johnstown, First Church—To be supplied
Juniata—E. Sharp
Knoxdale—J. N. Hanes
Lickingville—R. M Hamilton
Liverpool—R. Jamison
Lajose—C. Granzbaugh
Mahaffey—W. H. Defoe
Mahoning—A. M. Long
New Paris—G. J. Roudabush
Orbisonia—J. C. Erb
Philipsburg—G. L. Graham
Port Matilda—W. R. Dillen
Punxsutawney—Allen Rhen
Runville—G. A. Sparks
Stormstown—W. H. Vincent
South Williamsport—J. J. Kelley
Three Springs—G. W. Eminhizer
Tyrone—A. B. Wilson
Union—To be supplied
West Decatur—A. Beth
Woodland—C. C. Bingham
Mapleton—R. S. Woodward
Middleburg—W. H. Wilson
Belsano—C. C. Kaylor
Milton— —— Clinger
Susquehanna—H. H. Romig
Path Valley—A. L. House
Eschol—J. Landis

WEST DISTRICT.

PRESIDING ELDER—S. W. Keister.
Braddock, First Church—I. P. Truxall
Berlin—J. B. Kiern
Beaver Falls—J. R. King
Cambria—W. F. Gilbert
Claysville—R. L. Erhard
Connellsville—J. H. Pershing
Dehaven—J. R. Mower
Dunlevy—J. Huey
Dunlo—R. P. Roberts
East Pittsburg—A. L. Funk
Braddock, Second Church—C. C. Miller
Fairmount—L. B. Fasick
Greensburg—J. A. Eby
Herminie—B. L. Seneff.
McKeesport, First Church—W. V. Barnhart
Hooversville—A. E. Fulton
Industry—C. H. Snyder
Jenner Crossroads—W. Cramer
Johnstown, Second Church—S. R. Seece
Johnstown, Third Church—J. L. Leichliter
Johnstown, Fourth Church—T. W. Burgess
Ligonier—J. J. Funk
Madison—J. S. Fulton
Mt. Pleasant—L. Keister
Middletown—W. H. Mingle
New Florence—J. S. Hays
Pitcairn—T. P. Orner
McKeesport, Second Church—Thomas Sharp
Rockwood—W. H. Blackburn
Scottdale—J. P. Cowling
Somerset—J. W. Wilson
Springfield—E. E. Dehaven
Westmoreland—W. H. Spangler
Wilkinsburg—G. W. Sherrick
Wilmerding—J. M. Lesher
Wilmore—A. Davidson
Windburne—E. F. Wriggle
Everson—L. W. Stahl
Fayette—D. R. Ellis

Henry Brydon, Harris, N. C., says; "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than any thing else during that time. Best Cough Cure." W. H. Spangler.

William Davis.

William Davis, an old and respected resident of Morris township, died at his home in Shaffersville, Huntingdon county, Pa., at 6.15 o'clock on Wednesday evening, September 18. Death was due to paralysis, from which he suffered infirmities since 1891.

Deceased was born on the Davis farm, near Waterstreet, March 25, 1828, and resided on the farm until after he met with an accident that maimed his right arm for life and necessitated his choosing some other occupation than that of a farmer. In 1851 he purchased an interest in the general merchandise store at Shafferville, which a few months afterward was swept away by flood, but which was soon replaced, and which he occupied until 1895, when he sold out because of his infirmities.

He was an active and consistent member of the Reformed church for almost fifty-eight years, having joined the church when 16 years old. He was also a member of Hartslog Lodge, No. 286, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Alexandria, which he joined in 1854.

Deceased was married to Harriet Garner, November 18, 1852, and is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Ross Black, eight grandchildren and four great-grand children. He also leaves a sister, Mrs. George Sprankle, and a brother, James H. Davis.

Deceased was buried in the Shaffersville cemetery, Friday, September 20, at 11 A. M., Rev. Mr. Obold, his pastor, assisted by Rev. A. D. Potts, officiating. The attendance was large.

Geo. W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommeding it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." W. H. Spangler.

Rev. S. C. Alexander, D. D.

From the New Bloomfield Advocate and Press.

Rev. S. C. Alexander, D. D., died suddenly at his home in Millerstown, Saturday morning. He had arisen from bed at 6 o'clock and was about to dress when death seized him and he fell back on the bed dead. Rev. Alexander the Sunday previous had been seized with an acute attack of indigestion and was unable to preach, but had apparently recovered and had made all arrangements to preach in Newport on Sunday last. He was aged 68 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Rev. Samuel Carothers Alexander was a son of Randall and Sarah (Carothers) Alexander and was born near Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1833.

Having prepared for college, he entered Washington and Jefferson college, from which he graduated in 1858, and from the Theological seminary of Columbia, S. C., in 1861. He was pastor of the Steel Creek church, Mecklenburg county, N. C., until 1865. He was actively concerned in founding and organizing Biddle university at Charlotte, N. C., and received the degree of D. D. from that institution in June, 1895. While he was connected with the university he was also extensively engaged in literary work, writing for the press in different parts of the country, and for a time was editor of the Freeman's Journal, published in Charlotte, N. C. For fourteen years he was the successful pastor of the large Upper Path Valley Presbyterian church. His great-grandfather, whose descendants have been represented in the ruling eldership, in an unbroken succession, to the present time, was one of the founders of this church. In 1887 Samuel Alexander removed to Millerstown, Pa., and became pastor of the churches at Newport and Millerstown. He was scholarly in appearance, eloquent and impressive in delivery, greatly beloved by his people and honored in the community. A wife and five children survive him.

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preparation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kind of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. W. H. Spangler.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard st., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used," They never gripe. W. H. Spangler.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight. Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOR SALE—Mare 5 years old. Good worker, double or single. Sound. Weight, 1100 pounds. Would exchange for young cattle. W. T. BORING, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Turnbaugh, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

MRS. SUSAN TURNBAUGH,
Administratrix.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.,
August 19, 1901.

RISES DAILY
In Public Estimation.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRING

IS HERE

AND I have added some new goods and my prices are right.

Women's and Misses vests, 5c. up to 20c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, 25c.

Men's Gauze Drawers, 25c,

Men's Pants, 80c. up to $1.95.

Youths' Pants, 50c. up to $1.00; Knee Pants, 25c. and 50c.

I ALSO keep screen doors, screens for windows, oil window shades 30c. and 35c., 7-ft. shades 50 cents.

I STILL keep a full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, and Cured Meats. Keep a good stock of Shoes.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 25, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	12.25	5.30
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.45	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.28	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.50	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown	....	9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown	....	9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.23	9.40	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.28	9.45	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.50	10.08	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown	5.12	10.33	1.48	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.31	10.54	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.37	11.00	2.08	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton	5.43	11.06	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon	6.00	11.25	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 17	11.39	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.45	12.04	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone	6.52	12.10	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.31	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona	7.40	12.50	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown, f11.19, Mifflin f11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg	3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona	4.40	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood	4.52	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham	5.08	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg	5.25	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon	5.37	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton	5.51	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union	5.56	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.01	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown	6.17	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc.	6.38	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin	6.58	9.51	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal	7.02	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown	7.26	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon	8.00	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville	8.18	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg	8.30	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. and 1.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.20 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.15 and 7.15 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

September Court.

A special session of court was called on Monday of last week for the purpose of hearing motions and petitions.

Polling place in the borough of Mount Union changed to Odd Fellows' Hall.

The district attorney was granted bench warrants in the Court of Quarter Sessions for Charley ————, an Italian, selling liquor without license; for Lucinda McKelvey, Bertha Bell, Jennie Hawn, Dora Rupert, Ida Richner, Minnie Curfman, Jennie Anderson and Florence Fink, fornication.

In re Jacob B. Shuman vs. George M. Greene, trespass sur slander; new trial granted by Supreme Court and amended statement of plaintiff filed.

Report and return of Charles C. Brewster, Dr F. L. Schum, and Thomas P. Love, commissioners to inquire into mental condition of Margaret Dean and Prudence Dean, of Cassville, confirmed.

R. C. McNamara, Martin D. Barndollar, M. V. Zeth, S. B, Stoler and Brenneman, of Bedford county, appointed viewers to assess damages to property of J. D. Hemphill, assignee to Annie D. Wilson, in the borough of Huntingdon, by reason of the Pennsylvania Railroad taking a part of the same, under right of eminent domain.

In re Wilson Savits vs. William Speck and Mary E. Speck; motions and reasons for new trial filed.

Inquest awarded to make partitions of the real estate of Sarah J. Yocum, late of Mapleton, deceased.

Order granted to sell the real estate of Brice B. Gutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased, for payment of debts.

John Bush appointed guardian of the minor children of Nancy Bigler, late of Tod township, deceased.

In re estate of Israel C. Caldwell, late of Tyrone, deceased; specific performance of contract with Linden Hall Lumber Co., for sale of land in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, awarded.

Charles C. Brewster appointed guardian of the minor children of Harris Mills, late of Dublin township, deceased.

A. L. Davis, guardian of the minor children of Jeremiah and Rosa Reck, late of Shirley township, deceased, authorized to make sale of certain real estate in said township.

Alias citation awarded to Thomas S. Johnstown, guardian of Charles Conrad, minor child of William P. Conrad, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

Dr. W. T. Browning, executor of Keziah Harmon, late of Cromwell township, deceased, authorized to convey real estate to certain legatees.

C. H. Whittaker appointed auditor to make distribution of balance as per account of Samuel Steel, administrator of Andrew Decker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

In re estate Richard Silverthorn, late of Tell township, deceased; rule awarded to show cause why real estate should not be sold to pay legacy of Martha Bell Vaughn.

Order granted to sell the real estate of Lucy W. Heaton, late of Allegheny county, deceased, situate in Huntingdon county.

C. W. Whittaker appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of M. N. Walker, executor of William P. Walker, late of Barree township, deceased.

Thomas F. Bailey appointed auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of George E. Rumberger, administrator, and D. R. Fry, trustee to sell real estate of Joseph Rumberger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

Polling place in Jackson township changed to building adjoining McAlevy's Fort.

Polling place in West township changed to shoemaker shop of Henry Quinn in Wilsontown.

Deed of M. M. McNeil, assignee of R. M. Wakefield, of Shirley township, reconveying property to assignor, acknowledged in open court.

In re divorce Myrtle V. Vanzandt vs. William G. Vanzandt, publication of notice ordered.

In re divorce Eximinine O'Donnell vs. Franklin O'Donnell, decree of divorce granted, upon payment of costs.

H. H. Swope, Frank O'Connor and Miles L. Shenefelt appointed Commissioners on petition to annex part of Henderson township to the borough of Huntingdon.

H. M. Corbin, W. E. Cassidy and W. R. Moore appointed viewers on petition to vacate part of a road in Franklin township.

J. M. Africa, James T. Foster and J. Murray Swope appointed viewers to view and lay out public road in Juniata township.

Court adjourned to meet on Monday, October 14th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. W. H. Spangler.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Special Excursions to Pan-American Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special excursions to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on August 27, September 5, 11, 17, and 26. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special trains leav-Philadelphia at 8.44 A. M., Harrisburg 11.50 A. M., Sunbury 1.03 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.06 P. M., and on local trains connected therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of $9.80 from Trenton, $9.00 from Reading, $9.00 from Philadelphia, $9.00 from Lancaster, $8.40 from Harrisburg, $7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), $10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman, parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of 30 minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates consult local ticket agents. 8-28-5t

Deeds Entered for Record.

W. H. Madden and wife to Catharine Brown property in Rockhill. Consideration, $175.

W. P. Frehn and wife to W. H. Frehn, property in Springfield township. Consideration $389.37.

Robert S. Seeds and wife to William Harpster. property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration, $50.00.

Henry Potts' Heirs to Robert K. Potts, property in Mapleton. Consideration, $10.00.

Adam Harshbarger et al. to Charlotte Pollock, property in Mount Union. Consideration, $250.

J. Murray Africa and wife et al., executors, to Geo. E. Mierley and James R. Lane, property in Porter township. Consideration, $700.

Daniel S. Light, administrator, to John D. Dorris, treasurer, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $975.

D. S. Light, administrator, to Laura F. Light, property in Jackson township. Consideration, $2225.

David Barrick to Patrick Manney, property in Petersburg. Consideration, $530.

J. Porter Pope and wife to Emma Hawker, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $400.

R. Penn Smith, executor, to Ann Albright, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $6.

S. D. Longenecker to M. A. Stouffer, property in Petersburg. Consideration, $1150.

Mordecai M. Barrick and wife to John H. Lykens, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $275.

John E. Cisney and wife to Katharine Fisher, property in Walker township. Consideration, $600.

Catharine Martin to Jane Mosby et al., property in Carbon township. Consideration, $400.

Eleanor D. Gehrett to A. C. Greenland, treasurer, et al., property in Cass township. Consideration, $12.00.

Ann Putt to John W. Rhote, property in Carbon township. Consideration, $6.00.

Jennie Eberman, treasurer, to Lola Fay Eberman, property in Mount Union. Consideration, $999.50.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. W. H. Spangler.

Marriage Licenses.

Jonas L. Smith and Elsie White, both of Union township.

Augustus I. DeFrehn, Johnstown, and Amanda M. Fields, Mount Union.

George R. Wise and Mattie J. Oliver, both of Burnt Cabins, Pa.

L. W. Weaver, Hopewell township, and Mary C. Hetrick, Huntingdon.

Edmond Treece and Flora Dorman, both of Hopewell township.,

Clarence Ewing, Blair's Mills, and Edna Caroline Osler, Neelyton.

Harry W. Henderson, Spruce Creek, and Margaret S. Davis, Franklin township.

Frank B. Miller and Pearl E. Faust, both of Huntingdon.

Miles H. Seigfried and Hannah M. Harwood, both of Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malaria fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. H. Spangler's store.

Two Series of Remarkable Numbers.

Prof. Asaph Hall has recently drawn attention to the following series of numbers:

1 times 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plns 9 equals 111111111.
1 times 8 plus 1 equals 9.
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98.
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987.
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876.
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765.
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654.
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543.
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432.
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321.

—The Equitable Record.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

WM. REED & SONS

THE FIRST CHILLY DAYS OF FALL

Make us think of Heavy Underwear, Flannels. Blankets, Haps, etc. All through the summer we've been preparing for these cold days and a better, fuller stock we have never shown.

In Underwear we have made a specialty of medium weights in wool, just the thing for these early fall days. You will find everything desirable in Underwear for Fall and Winter in our immense stock. The 25-cent Fleece Vests and Drawers for Ladies and Misses are of splendid heavy weight.

A little extra **Bedding** will make the cool nights much more comfortable. Splendid Heavy Cotton Blankets are 50 cents, 65 cents and $1.00. Woolen Blankets, soft and warm, $2 and up. All-Wool Blankets of extra stock $3 and up. Haps of every kind from 75 cents up are here in great profusion. Our Laminated Cotton Haps at $2 and $3, are as soft and light as down at less than one-half the cost.

The Dress Goods and Silks have made an impression most satisfactory, and not without reason, for we've never shown such a stock. You will find here a complete assortment of the newest fabrics to be seen, in black and colored Woolens. Silks, Waist Cloths, Skirtings, etc.

Walking Skirts are much in demand now. Our stock is made up of choice, exclusive styles and is comprised of the newest things. From $3 to $6.50 are found our strongest numbers.

The entire stock of Cloaks and Furs is now in and ready for your inspection. It's the strongest line we've ever shown. We wish every woman could see this stock.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee	14c per pound
Corn Starch	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

At Yocum's Novelty

near postoffice, Huntingdon,

YOU WILL FIND ALL SHADES OF CREPE PAPER FOR PAPER HATS, LAMP SHADES, MANTELS, ETC. ALSO ONE OF THE PRETTIEST TEN-CENT ASSORTMENTS OF BLENDED GLASSWARE EVER EXHIBITED.

LOOK AT HIS WINDOWS

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats.

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

THE WIDE WORLD WEPT

All Nations Paid Homage to the Memory of William McKinley.

THE COUNTRY'S DAY OF SORROW

Remarkable Demonstrations of the World-Wide Feeling Aroused by the Death of President McKinley—For Five Minutes the Nation's Business Was Suspended as a Tribute to the Dead.

Washington, D. C.—At the stroke of a church bell in a country town on Thursday the world listened, then stood still, then knelt and then prayed. Sorrow overleaped the bounds of space. The knell that sounded at 2.30 o'clock in the Ohio town of Canton—the one great metallic voice that seemed to say "Rest! Rest! Rest!" as the body of William McKinley was borne to its tomb—grew and grew to a thunder of sound with the greater leagues that it covered.

To east and west it spread, and as that voice, now chanting solemnly, "Mourn! mourn! mourn!" swept over the earth, all peoples prayed; the prince, the priest, the citizen.

Never before in the history of the world had that world been so swept by sorrow—a tidal wave of emotion that surged from pole to pole, from east to west, blotting out class and creed and race in the universal tribute of tears.

The bell that clanged out its message in the little Methodist church in Canton was like a heart sending out its pulses through the body of the world—like a great central station with a million wires, making a web each strand of which touched a heart somewhere.

In this Nation it mattered not whether men were on land or water. They ceased the moment's step for a full five minutes to say, "God rest him!" The engines of great ships and little river boats stopped, and as the craft lay idle, again came the simple, solemn phrase, "God rest him!"

Time had been defied; the great Clock of the Human Heart marked only the one hour. It was 2.30 o'clock in Canton; it was 2.30 o'clock in spirit in New York City, in San Francisco, in Hawaii, in Hong Kong, in Bombay, in Constantinople, in Paris, in London.

Truly the wide world wept.

Never before in all the history of the United States or the world was such a tribute paid to the memory of one man. In every city and town of the United States all commerce was stopped, while hats came off and voices sadly and solemnly joined in one of the dead President's favorite hymns.

In New York City the most remarkable scenes occurred. In the public squares thousands gathered hours before the time for the bells to toll the news that the last solemn act of the great national tragedy had begun. Patiently and silently they waited. Then, as the first deep notes of the bells were heard every hat was raised, and no man stood there covered. Many a handkerchief was lifted to tear-filled eyes, but not a sound was uttered. Trolley cars were at a standstill, and so stood all until the last strokes of the bells announced that the gates of the tomb had been closed. Not a car moved in the city during this time. Not a telegraph instrument clicked. In the great harbor not a propeller turned.

All over this country similar scenes were enacted. Street car lines and great railway systems came to a dead stop. Even those never-ceasing makers of speech, the telegraph wires, lay pulseless for five minutes—for that only five minutes of all the ages in which the world stood still in reverence of a memory of a man.

In England's capital memorial services were held in Westminster Abbey that were second only to those in honor of the lamented Queen Victoria. The representative of King Edward VII. was present, as was a most distinguished assemblage. Services were also held in St. Paul's and in all the great universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

In every capital of Europe and in nearly every civilized country of the world memorial services were held, salutes were fired and flags lowered to half staff. Wherever the warships of Great Britain and Germany were stationed the guns joined in the salute due to the head of the new great world Power. Throughout the British empire such reverence was paid by voice, gun and flag as has never been paid before to any one save Queen Victoria.

In the American church in Paris, Frenchmen and Americans mourned; to the services in Berlin the Kaiser sent a special representative.

And of William McKinley's own country, what need to say that its grief was the greatest it ever has known! From outermost cape of the East to our westernmost island possession, from Seattle to Cuba, the churches were filled and the flag that he loved drooped at half-mast.

The ceremonies, the services, the decorations, the actions of the citizens were the same in capital and in hamlet. The eulogies differed only as the limitations and abilities of the speakers differed. All were alike in that they breathed forth the deep sorrow, the great love of a weeping Nation.

The story of the ceremonies and of the closing of business houses and factories is the same everywhere. The story of one city's action is the story of every city and village within the jurisdiction of the United States. Grief and mourning were general.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Root approved the final draft of the Philippine tariff and Governor Taft was so informed.

Cubans called upon Secretary Hay to urge the cause of reciprocity between this country and Cuba.

Mr. Roosevelt declared his intention to act as President without partisanship to any locality.

President Roosevelt emphasized his determination to follow out the program of William McKinley, and declared that he is in no sense a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1904.

The State Department published a large number of messages of condolence on President McKinley's death, received from all parts of the world.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The death of President McKinley has revived the movement to get rid of Dole as Governor of Hawaii, which was squelched by the President.

United States Judge Estee decided that the Constitution of the United States was extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution, sustaining the decision of Circuit Judge Gear and reversing the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Aguinaldo's bodyguard, commanded by Major Alhambra, surrendered at Baler, Luzon, P. I.

The United States transport Buford went ashore at the mouth of Rio Grande River, Mindanao Island, P. I.

The British steamer Ethelbryhta arrived at Santiago, Cuba, with yellow fever on board.

General Funston is in the hospital in Manila suffering from appendicitis, and an operation will probably be necessary.

DOMESTIC.

Fifty-six arrests for spitting in street cars were made in Boston, Mass.

Grand Army day was observed at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

John Armstrong Chanler, the former husband of Amelie Rives, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum, in New York City, last year, has reappeared in Virginia.

Indictments were found against Detectives Cramer and Tracey and Lieutenant Joyce, of Chicago, Ill., for conspiracy to defraud the State.

In the belief that Czolgosz will be executed in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., more than 100 persons have applied to Warden Mead to witness the electrocution of the assassin of President McKinley.

It was learned in Chicago that close friends of McKinley are planning for the erection of a national monument to his memory at Canton.

National lawmakers are agreed that stern measures must be taken to repress anarchism, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, says that Congress will probably take action.

The Pan-American Exposition authorities set forth the patriotic duty, in view of the national calamity at Buffalo, of making the closing weeks of the fair successful by co-operation on the part of all the people.

Mrs. Gaetano Bresci, the widow of King Humbert's assassin, who runs a boarding house in Cliffside, N. J., was ordered by Mayor Neuman to leave town.

The falling foremast of the schooner Canton, at Alpena, Mich., killed George Hart and hurt his brother Albert.

Czolgosz is said to have dogged President McKinley's footsteps while he was in California.

The village bank at Spiceland, Ind., was robbed of $500 worth of stamps deposited by the postmaster.

Many steel strikers in Pittsburg, Penn., and other places refused to return to work on the terms arranged by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association.

The Retvizan, Russia's new battleship, built by the Cramps, was successful in her builders' trial at sea.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota for forty-two years, died at his home, in Faribault, Minn. He was a leader in the work of evangelizing the Indians.

While awaiting trial for killing his three children Jacob Marr, at Augusta, Me., hanged himself.

James Hooker Hamersley died at his country house, at Garrisons, N. Y., and the succession of the $7,000,000 Hamersley estate hangs on the life of his young son.

FOREIGN.

Lord Rosebery unveiled the statue of King Alfred the Great at Winchester, England, many Americans being present.

In South Africa a British force was ambushed by Boers, led by General Botha, the British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners being 200 men, besides three guns.

The striking fishermen of Grimsby, England, became riotous, setting fire to and wrecking the offices of the vessel owners.

The Venezuelan troops occupied the Colombian town of Rio Hacha, the Colombian garrison having evacuated the place.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Ottawa from Montreal and were welcomed with great enthusiasm.

The Czar and Czarina arrived from France at Kiel, where they were rejoined by their children and continued their journey to Russia.

SEVERE BRITISH REVERSE

Lovat's Scouts Lose Heavily in a Fight With Kritzinger.

SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS

The Dutch in Cape Colony Are Said to Be in Revolt—British Unable to Obtain News of Boer Movements—Burghers' Supply of Men and Ammunition Seemingly Inexhaustible.

London.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener at Pretoria:

"Kritzinger, while endeavoring to force a passage of the Orange River near Herschell rushed the camp of a party of Lovat's scouts. It failed to cross the river, but the scouts lost heavily. Lieutenant-Colonel, the Hon. Andrew Murray, and Captain Murray, his Adjutant, were killed. Deeply regret the loss of Colonel Murray, who throughout the war had led Lovat's scouts with great gallantry. Under cover of darkness the Boers managed to carry off a gun. They were promptly followed up, and the gun was recovered in a smart engagement, in which Kritzinger lost two killed and twenty taken prisoners."

General Kitchener also reported that the British captured by the Boers in the ambush near Scheeper's Nek have been released, and that the British casualties in the recent Vlakfontein engagement, when the Boers captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns, were one officer and five men killed, twenty-three men wounded, and six officers and 109 men taken prisoners. General Kitchener announced that these prisoners have been released.

The Commander-in-Chief in South Africa further reported the capture of two commandoes, one consisting of fifty-five men under Commandant Kochs, and the other consisting of fifty-four men, including P. J. Botha, who were taken with forty-eight wagons and their belongings.

General Kitchener's latest dispatches, although they contain good news as well as bad, have done little to reassure the public concerning the state of affairs.

According to the latest advices from Cape Colony the situation there is very serious, owing to the sympathy and aid which the Dutch are giving to the Boer commandoes. The British find it additionally difficult to obtain news of Boer movements. General French's task is described as the hardest allotted to him in the whole course of the war.

At Pretoria the strength of the Boers in the field is now estimated at 11,000. If these figures be correct, the Boers must be constantly getting recruits. Their supply of arms and ammunition seems to be inexhaustible.

In Boer circles in Holland it is asserted that everything is prepared for a Dutch rising in both Cape Colony and Natal.

A most alarming letter from Cape Town is published in the Daily Express. The writer says:

"The Boers are overrunning Cape Colony. They are on both the coast lines and within forty miles of Cape Town. Even the Intelligence Department does not know how many Colonial rebels have taken up arms in the last fortnight.

"The town guard of Cape Town has been ordered to hand in the magazine rifles and ammunition, ostensibly because these are wanted at the front. Martini-Henry's have been served out instead."

In conclusion the writer declares that "the Dutch element in the colony is in revolt, and it is useless to disguise the fact."

CRESCEUS WON BIG RACE.

Champion Trotter Defeats The Abbot For the $20,000 Purse.

Readville, Mass.—The great stallion Cresceus (2.02¼) obtained a firmer grasp on his crown as king of trotters by defeating his only rival, the Abbot, (2.03¼), on the Readville track in three out of four heats. The two fastest trotters in the world raced for a $20,000 purse offered by Thomas W. Lawson, and the money which the 12,000 people paid to see the race all went to a well-known local charity. The weather was perfect. The fastest time, that for the last heat, was only 2.07¾.

George H. Ketcham, the owner and driver of Cresceus, while naturally delighted with the result, admitted that his horse was not in proper shape, and that he lost the second heat because he did not stir Cresceus up in the first half mile to the realization that there was a race on. When it was all over and The Abbot was being led back to the stable, John J. Scannell, his owner, said that the best horse had won. He took the defeat, however, with great good nature. The third interested party in the great event, Thomas W. Lawson, smiled cynically, and said it looked like a race between "busted horses."

Three Girls Murdered.

Margaret Bawsley, aged seventeen, and her two sisters, aged six and eight, were murdered at Long Dam, Wis. A half-breed Indian, who had been paying attentions to the girl and who had not been successful, was suspected. The parents of the children had gone out to pick cranberries and when they returned they found the girl's throat cut and the skulls of her sisters crushed.

LYING IN STATE AT CANTON.

All Ohio Turned Out to Pay Tribute to the Fallen Chief's Memory.

Canton, Ohio.—The train bringing the body of William McKinley, late President of the United States, for burial in the town where his early life was passed, completed its journey at 11.50 o'clock Wednesday morning. Thousands of persons had come here to be present at the final services in honor of the dead President, and a great crowd stood with bared heads about the station as the train drew in.

The funeral train was met at the station on its arrival by the following honorary pallbearers, selected by the family: John C. Dueber, George B. Frease, R. A. Cassidy, William R. Day, Joseph Biechele, Henry W. Harter, William A. Lynch and Thomas T. McCarty, and also Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio, as an escort with the Grand Army band of Canton.

The Reception Committee was present upon the arrival of the train. The body was borne to the rotunda of the Court House, where it lay in state until 9 p. m. Under the escort of Canton Post, G. A. R., of which the late President was a member, the body was borne to the President's late residence, there to lie during the night. On Thursday, after a short service at the First Methodist Church, the late President's body was taken to Westlawn Cemetery, and there deposited in a temporary vault.

The journey of the funeral train from Washington was marked by evidences of the universal sorrow no less marked than the trip from Buffalo. Although the train left the Capital long after sunset and did not emerge into daylight until its journey had been more than half run, there was not a mile along the entire route that was not covered by persons to observe its passing.

During the last half-hour's run into Canton, where the body was to be received into the arms of its own people, mile by mile the evidences of deep personal affliction seemed if possible to increase. Flags that had often waved welcome to Mr. McKinley were now lowered in sorrow. Farmers and country folk generally seemed to have suspended work, schools had been dismissed and the entire population was ranged along the track in sorrowful silence.

Tenderly and reverently, those who had known William McKinley best received his body. They hardly noticed the President of the United States and his Cabinet or the generals and admirals in their resplendent uniforms. The coffin which contained the body of their friend and fellow townsman had all their thoughts.

The entire population of the city and thousands from all over Ohio, the full strength of the National Guard of the State, eight regiments, three batteries of artillery, one battalion of engineers, 5000 men in all; the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and a Justice of the Supreme Court, representing the three branches of the State Government, were at the station to receive the body when the train arrived at noon. The whole town, with the exception of the McKinley cottage, was draped in black. Only the hitching post at the curb in front of the house had been swathed in black by the citizens, in order that it might conform to the general scheme of mourning decoration.

The funeral train was met by Judge Day at the head of the local reception committee. Mrs. McKinley, weeping piteously, was helped from the train by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley and conducted to a carriage which was in waiting, and was then driven rapidly to her home. The other relatives followed her.

The coffin was then lifted from the catafalque car and carried on the shoulders of the body bearers to the waiting hearse. The soldiers presented arms and bugles sounded taps. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet members then entered carriages. They were followed by the guard of honor, in full uniform, and the procession then marched to the Court House. The procession passed all the way between big arches draped in black.

Sad as was the procession which escorted the body to the Court House it could not compare with the infinite sadness of the double line of sorrowing people who streamed steadily through the dimly lighted corridors of the building from the time the coffin was opened until it was taken home to the widow at nightfall. They stepped softly, and tears came unbidden.

All through the afternoon the crowd passed the catafalque approximately at the rate of 100 every minute, making in the five hours in which the body lay in state a total of 30,000 people, practically equal to the population of Canton. When the doors were closed at 6 o'clock the line four abreast stretched fully a mile from the Court House, and people were still coming from the side streets to take their places in line.

At 6 o'clock the doors were closed to the public and preparations were made for removing the body to the McKinley house. Canton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, acted as escort, and there was no following. At the house the escort formed in line in the street, presenting arms, while the coffin, borne by the body bearers, was taken into the house.

During the afternoon President Roosevelt walked over to the McKinley residence to inquire after Mrs. McKinley. He was informed that she had stood the trip from Washington bravely, but in the opinion of the physician it was not advisable for her to attempt to attend the service at the church. She therefore remained quietly at her home with Dr. Rixey.

After President Roosevelt returned, he remained quietly at the Harter residence throughout the afternoon and evening. He dined privately, and, although there were quite a number of callers in the evening, he remained in seclusion.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra ...	$ —	@$	20½
Firsts	18½	@	20
Seconds	16½	@	18
State dairy tubs, extra. ..	—	@	19
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory finest	—	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	—	@	8⅞
Small	9¼	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	6¾
Full skims	1½	@	2½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22
State and Penn.....	21	@	22
Western—Choice	18	@	18½

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow,choice,1900.	2 75	@	2 80
Medium	—	@	2 40
Pea, choice	—	@	2 40
Red kidney, choice.....	2 45	@	2 50
White kidney, choice....	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.....	—	@	6 00
Green peas, bags.....	1 25	@	1 27½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Peaches, N. J., per basket	25	@	80
Plums, per 8-lb. basket....	18	@	40
Apples Alexander, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl.....	2 50	@	3 00
Windfalls, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Seckel, per bbl....	2 50	@	3 50
Kieffer, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Bartlett, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Muskmelons, per crate....	1 50	@	2 00
Watermelons, per 100....	5 00	@	15 00
Grapes, Del., per basket..	13	@	14
Niagara, per basket....	10	@	12
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.....	4 00	@	6 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb...	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	10
Ducks, per pair.....	50	@	60
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	—	@	15

DRESSED POULTRY.

Spring turkeys, per lb....	10	@	12
Fowls, Western, per lb....	10	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	12	@	18
Ducks, L. I., per lb.....	13	@	13½
Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	11	@	14
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 50

HOPS.

State, 1900, choice, per lb..	13	@	13½
Good to prime.....	12	@	12½
Pacific coast, 1900, choice.	13	@	14
1899, poor to choice.....	6	@	11
Old odds	1¼	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	77½	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	60	@	70
Straw, long rye.....	65	@	80

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl..	1 62	@	2 12
Long Island, per bbl....	2 12	@	2 62
Sweets, N. J., per bbl..	2 25	@	2 50
Onions, N. J., red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Orange Co., per bag....	1 00	@	2 50
Long Island, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	4 00	@	5 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	75	@	1 12
Tomatoes, per box.....	30	@	60
String beans, L. I., per bag	30	@	50
Egg plant, per bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Peppers, per bbl.....	60	@	75
Squash, per bbl.....	—	@	1 00
Peas, per basket.....	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, per bbl.....	1 00	@	3 25
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	40	@	1 25
Lettuce, per case.....	1 25	@	1 75
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	40
Lima beans, L. I., per bag	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 00	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents ...	3 50	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 65	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Chicago.	—	@	77⅝
No. 2 red.....	77⅛	@	77⅞
Corn—No. 2	—	@	66⅛
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40¾	@	41
Track mixed	37½	@	39
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	9.50c.	@	9.65c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	7½	@	9¼
Calves, city dressed.....	8½	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 25	@	3 60
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 75	@	5 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb....	5 80	@	6 70
Country dressed, per lb..	9	@	9½

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Balance in Our Favor Shows an Increase For the Year of $106,607,166.

Washington, D. C.—The exports of the United States for the eight months ending August 31 show an increase of $22,668,298 over those for the same period last year, and the aggregate for the twelve months ended the same date for the first time passed the billion and a half mark. The balance of trade in favor of the United States shows an increase of $106,607,166 for the year, aggregating $656,931,876.

For the month of August the imports of merchandise were valued at $72,906,840, being an increase of $11,086,352 over those for the same month last year, and the exports aggregated $107,426,417, an increase of $3,850,452. The imports for the eight months increased $14,531,646, while for the twelve months a net decrease of $4,994,456 is shown.

PLENTY OF PEACHES.

Large Shipments Are Being Made From the Interior of New York.

Marlborough, N. Y.—Fully 15,000 baskets of peaches have been shipped from this place, the major portion being consigned to New York and Brooklyn commission merchants.

Five refrigerator cars packed with selected peaches were sent to Boston. As many cars were sent to New York City, and 5000 baskets were shipped by steamers. The Ulster County peach crop is the largest in years, and the apparent failures of the Delaware and Jersey crops have caused the Hudson River products to bring fair prices.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Power of Kindness — A Spirit of Amity and Good Feeling is to Be Commended — Victory Through Good Will—Most Potent of Words.

[Copyright, 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage commends the spirit of amity and good feeling and mentions illustrious examples of that spirit; text, Acts xxviii, 2, "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Here we are on the Island of Malta, another name for Melita. This island, which has always been an important commercial centre, belonging at different times to Phoenicia, to Greece, to Rome, to Arabia, to Spain, to France, now belongs to England. The area of the island is about 100 square miles. It is in the Mediterranean Sea, and of such clarity of atmosphere that Mount Etna, 130 miles away, can be distinctly seen. The island is gloriously memorable because the Knights of Malta for a long while ruled there, but most famous because of the apostolic shipwreck. The bestormed vessel on which Paul sailed had "laid to" on the starboard tack, and the wind was blowing east-northeast, and, the vessel drifting probably a mile and a half an hour, she struck at what is now called St. Paul's Bay. Practical sailors have taken up the Bible account and decided beyond controversy the place of the shipwreck. But the island, which has so rough a coast, is for the most part a garden. Richest fruits and a profusion of honey characterized it in Paul's time as well as now. The finest oranges, figs and olives grow there.

When Paul and his comrades crawled up on the beach, saturated and hungry from long abstinence from food and chilled to the bone, the islanders, though called barbarians because they could not speak Greek, opened their doors to the shipwrecked unfortunates. My text finds the ship's crew ashore on Malta and around a hot fire and with the best provision the islanders can offer them. And they go into government quarters for three days to recuperate, Publius, the ruler, inviting them, although he had severe sickness in the house at that time, his father down with a dangerous illness. Yea, for three months they stayed on the island watching for a ship and putting the hospitality of the islanders to a severe test. But it endured the test satisfactorily, and it is recorded for all the ages of time and eternity to read and hear in regard to the inhabitants of Malta, "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Kindness! What a great word that is! It would take a reed as long as that which the apocalyptic angel used to measure heaven to tell the length, the breadth, the height of that munificent word. It is a favorite Bible word, and it is early launched in the book of Genesis, caught up in the book of Joshua, embraced in the book of Ruth, sworn by in the book of Samuel, crowned in the book of Psalms and enthroned in many places in the New Testament. Kindness! A word no more gentle than mighty. I expect it will wrestle me down before I get through with it. It is strong enough to throw an archangel. But it will be well for us to stand around it and warm ourselves by its glow as Paul and his fellow voyagers stood around the fire on the Island of Malta, where the Maltese made themselves immortal in my text by the way they treated these victims of the sea. "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Kindness! All definitions of that multipotent word break down half way. You say it is clemency, benignity, generosity; it is made up of good wishes; it is a contribution to the happiness of others. Some one else says: "Why, I can give you a definition of kindness. It is sunshine of the soul; it is affection perennial; it is a climacteric grace; it is a combination of all the graces; it is compassion; it is the perfection of gentle manliness and womanliness." Are you all through? You have made a dead failure in your definition. It cannot be defined. But we all know what it is, for we have all felt its power. Some of you may have felt it as Paul felt it on some coast of rock as the ship went to pieces, but more of us have again and again in some awful stress of life had either from earth or heaven hands stretched out which "showed us no little kindness."

There is kindness of disposition, kindness of word, kindness of act, and there is Jesus Christ, the impersonation of all of them. Kindness! You cannot affect it; you cannot play it as a part; you cannot enact it; you cannot dramatize it. By the grace of God you must have it inside you, an everlasting summer, or, rather, a combination of June and October, the geniality of the one and the tonic of the other. It cannot dwell with arrogance or spite or revenge or malevolence. At its first appearance in the soul all these Amalekites and Gergishites and Hittites and Jebusites must quit and quit forever. Kindness wishes everybody well, every child well, every bird well, every horse well, every dog well, every cat well.

Give this spirit full swing, and you would have no more need of societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, no more need of protective sewing women's associations, and it would dull every sword until it would not cut skin deep and unwheel every battery till it could not roll and make gunpowder of no more use in the world except for rock blasting or pyrotechnic celebration.

But are you waiting and hoping for some one to be bankrupted or exposed or discomfited or in some way overthrown? Then kindness has not taken possession of your nature. You are wrecked on a Malta where there are no oranges. You are entertaining a guest so unlike kindness that kindness will not come and dwell under the same roof. The most exhausting and unhealthy and ruinous spirit on earth is a revengeful spirit or retaliating spirit, as I know by experience, for I have tried it for five or ten minutes at a time. When some mean thing has been done me or said about me, I have felt "I will pay him in his own coin. I will show him up. The ingrate, the traitor, the liar, the villain!" But five or ten minutes of the feeling has been so unnerving and exhausting I have abandoned it, and I cannot understand how people can go about torturing themselves five or ten or twenty years, trying to get even with somebody. The only way you will ever triumph over your enemies is by forgiving them and wishing them all good and no evil.

As malevolence is the most uneasy and profitless and dangerous feeling, kindness is the most healthful and delightful. And this is not an abstraction. As I have tried a little of the retaliatory feeling, so I have tried a little of the forgiving. I do not want to leave this world until I have taken vengeance upon every man that ever did me a wrong by doing him a kindness.

Let us all pray for this spirit of kindness. It will settle a thousand questions. It will change the phase of everything. It will mellow through and through our entire nature. It will transform a lifetime. It is not a feeling got up for occasions, but perennial. That is the reason I like petunias better than morning glories. They look very much alike, and if I should put in your hand a petunia and a morning glory you could hardly tell which was the petunia and which the morning glory, but the morning glory blooms only a few hours and then shuts up for the day, while the petunia is in as widespread a glow at 12 o'clock at noon and 6 o'clock in the evening as at sunrise. And this grace of kindness is not spasmodic, it is not intermittent, it is not for a little while, but it irradiates the whole nature all through and clear on till the sunset of our earthly existence.

Kindness! I am resolved to get it. Are you resolved to get it? It does not come by haphazard, but through culture under divine help. Thistles grow without culture, Rocky Mountain sage grass grows without culture. Mullein stalks grow without culture. But that great red rose in the conservatory, its leaves packed on leaves, deep dyed as though it had been obliged to fight for its beauty and it were still reeking with the carnage of the battle, that rose needed to be cultured, and through long years its floral ancestors were cultured. O God, implant kindness in all our souls, and then give us grace to watch it, to enrich it, to develop it!

The King of Prussia had presented to him by the Empress of Russia the root of a rare flower, and it was put in the royal gardens on an island, and the head gardener, Herr Fintleman, was told to watch it. And one day it put forth its glory. Three days of every week the people were admitted to these gardens, and a young man, probably not realizing what a wrong thing he was doing, plucked this flower and put it in his buttonhole, and the gardener arrested him as he was crossing at the ferry and asked the king to throw open no more his gardens to the public. The king replied: "Shall I deny to the thousands of good people of my country the privilege of seeing this garden because one visitor has done wrong? No; let them come and see the beautiful grounds." And when the gardener wished to give the king the name of the offender who had taken the royal flower he said: "No; my memory is very tenacious, and I do not want to have in my mind the name of the offender, lest it should hinder me granting him a favor some other time." Now, I want you to know that kindness is a royal flower, and, blessed be God, the King of Mercy and Grace, that by a divine gift and not by purloining we may pluck this royal flower and not wear it on the outside of our nature, but wear it in our soul and wear it forever, its radiance and aroma not more wonderful for time than wonderful for eternity.

When you can speak a good word for some one, speak it. If you can conscientiously give letter of recommendation, give it. Watch for opportunities for doing good fifty years after you are dead. All my life has been affected by the letter of introduction that the Rev. Dr. Van Vranken, of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, wrote for me, a boy under him, when I was seeking a settlement in which to preach the gospel. That letter gave me my first pulpit. Dr. Van Vranken has been dead more than thirty years, yet I feel the touch of that magnificent old professor. Strange sensation was it when I received a kind message from Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, the great Methodist orator, six weeks after his death. By way of the eternal world? Oh, no; by way of this world. I did not meet the friend to whom he gave the message until nearly two months after Thomas Guard had ascended.

So you can start a word about some one that will be on its travels and vigorous long after the funeral psalm has been sung at your obsequies. Kindness! Why, if fifty men all aglow with it should walk through the lost world methinks they would almost abolish perdition!

Furthermore, there is kindness of action. That is what Joseph showed to his outrageous brothers. That is what David showed to Mephibosheth for his father Jonathan's sake. That is what Onesipherus showed to Paul in the Roman penitentiary. That is what William Cowper recognized when he said he would not trust a man who would with his foot needlessly crush a worm. That is what our assassinated President Lincoln demonstrated when his private secretary found him in the capitol grounds trying to get a bird back to the nest from which it had fallen and which quality the illustrious man exhibited some years before when, having, with some lawyers, in the carriage on the way to court passed on the road a swine fast in the mire, and after a while cried to his horses, "Ho!" and said to the gentlemen, "I must go back and help that hog out of the mire." And he did go back and put on solid ground that most uninteresting quadruped.

Suppose all this assemblage and all to whom these words shall come by printers' ink should resolve to make kindness an overarching, undergirding and all pervading principle of their life and then carry out the resolution, why, in six months the whole earth would feel it. People would say: "What is the matter? It seems to me that the world is getting to be a better place to live in. Why, life, after all, is worth living. Why, there is Shylock, my neighbor, has withdrawn his lawsuit of foreclosure against that man, and because he has so much sickness in his family he is going to have the house for one year rent free. There is an old lawyer in that young lawyer's office, and do you know what he has gone in there for? Why, he is helping to fix up a case which is too big for the young man to handle, and the white haired attorney is hunting up previous decisions and making out a brief for the boy. Do you know that a strange thing has taken place in the pulpit, and all the old ministers are helping the young ministers, and all the old doctors are helping the young doctors, and the farmers are assisting each other in gathering the harvest, and for that farmer who is sick the neighbors have made a bee, as they call it, and they have all turned in to help him get his crops into the garner?

And I heard this morning of a poor old man whose three children were in hot debate as to who should take care of him in his declining days. The oldest son declared it was his right because he was the oldest, and the youngest son said it was his right because he was the youngest, and Mary said it was her right because she better understood her father's vertigo and rheumatism and poor spells and knew better how to nurse him, and the only way the difficulty could be settled was by the old man's promise that he would divide the year into three parts and spend a third of his time with each one of them. And neighboring stores in the same line of goods on the same block are acting kindly to each other. It seems to me that those words of Isaiah are being fulfilled when he says, "The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer, him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for the soldering." What is the matter? It seems to me our old world is picking up. Why, the millennium must be coming on. Kindness has got the victory

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 29.

Review of the Twelve Lessons of the Third Quarter, Gen. xviii., 17-22; xxii., 24-28 — Golden Text, Psa. cii., 17—Summary.

Lesson 1, Topic: The creation. In the beginning God created all things; afterward He came to the earth to set it in order; He performed six days' work; on the first day He made light; on the second the waters were divided; on the third the dry land, seas, grass and trees appeared; on the fourth He made the sun and moon; on the fifth, fish and fowls; on the sixth, creeping things, beasts and man; on the seventh God rested.

2. Topic: The fall of man. Place: The Garden of Eden. The serpent beguiled the woman; said, "Ye shall not surely die," but "shall be as gods;" the woman saw that the tree was good for food; was beautiful; would make one wise; she ate the fruit; she gave to Adam and he did eat; their eyes were opened; they made aprons and hid themselves; God came; spake to them; the serpent was cursed; the Redeemer was promised.

3. Topic: The deluge. Place: Aarat mountains. Noah built an ark; took beasts and his family into the ark; the waters were sent; the earth was covered; Noah sent out a raven, and then a dove; the ark rested; the earth became dry; God told Noah to go forth; he built an altar unto the Lord and offered burnt offerings; the Lord was pleased with his offering, and promised never again to curse the ground for man's sake.

4. Topic: Abram's obedience. God speaks to Abram: "Get thee out of thy country;" "Go to the land I will show thee;" God made great promises; Abram was to become a great nation; was to have a great name; he would be blessed, and would be a blessing. Abram obeys God; Sarah and Lot and all his substances and left Haran and went to Canaan. Here God again appeared to Abram, and Abram built an altar.

5. Topic: The separation between Abram and Lot. Place: Canaan. Abram and Lot left Egypt; they had many herds; the herdmen strove; they decided to separate; Abram told Lot to choose; Lot chose the best; pitched his tent toward Sodom; God appeared to Abram; told him to look in all directions; was promised all the land he saw; was to become a great nation; built an altar unto the Lord.

6. Topic: God's covenant with Abram. Place: Hebron. The Lord appeared to Abram in a vision; Abram asked for a son; God made him a great promise; his seed was to be as the stars for number; Abram believed God, and the Lord counted it to him for righteousness. Abram prepared an offering—a heifer, a goat, a ram, a dove, a pigeon. Abram waited for God to appear; God gave instruction, made a covenant and answered by fire.

7. Topic: God's judgment on Sodom. Places: Abram at Hebron. Lot at Sodom. Three angels appear to Abraham; they promise him a son; they tell Abraham that the cities of the plain are very wicked and must be destroyed. One of the angels is Jehovah; Abraham stands before this angel and makes intercession; Jehovah promises to spare the cities if there are ten righteous; Lot is rescued; the cities are destroyed.

8. Topic: The trial of Abraham's faith. Places: Beer-sheba was Abraham's home. The sacrifice was on Mount Moriah. Abraham is commanded to offer up Isaac as a burnt-offering. Abraham obeys; arises early; takes Isaac, fire and wood and starts for Moriah. Isaac asks a question; Abraham answers. An altar is built; Isaac is bound; the knife is raised; an angel stops him; a ram is seen and offered.

9. Topic: Isaac oppressed by the Philistines. Places: Isaac dwelt at Gerar, Rehoboth and Beer-sheba. Isaac is married; Jacob and Esau are born; Isaac is prospered; becomes very great; has many possessions; was envied by the Philistines; the Philistines fill his wells; Isaac leaves their country; the Lord appears to him and renews His promises. Isaac built an altar, dug a well and lived in peace.

10. Topic: The Lord appearing to Jacob. Place: Bethel. Jacob secures Esau's birthright; flees to Haran; sleeps on the ground; has a dream He sees a ladder from earth to heaven and sees angels on the ladder. God speaks to him and makes many promises. Jacob awoke; knew God was present; was afraid; set up the stone used as a pillow for an altar; gave himself to God.

11. Topic: Jacob's prevailing prayer. Places: Mahanaim, Peniel. Jacob decides to return to Canaan; is met by a host of angels; fears his brother Esau; sends messengers and presents to Esau; divides his company into two bands; prays all night; wrestles with Jehovah; finally surrenders and receives the blessing; is made a prince; his name is changed to Israel; has a friendly meeting with Esau.

12. Topic: The effects of wine drinking. Solomon, the author of Proverbs, was endued with an unusual degree of wisdom. That we might behold the value of true wisdom God has preserved some of the wise sayings of His servant for our study. This lesson has been called the drunkard's looking-glass, and is set before those whose faces are toward the drunkard's habits, so that they may see what they will be if they go on.

Teachings.—God, our Creator, is able to create us anew and give us a new nature. The Psalmist prayed, "Create in me a clean heart, O God." In yielding to the inducements held out by Satan man disobeyed God and accepted "the world," which St. John says consists in "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye and the pride of life," and in returning to God it is necessary to forsake "the world" before we can expect to be forgiven. Although God's judgments may seem severe, yet in the end they can not fail to accomplish good results. God's promises are great and precious; we should believe them and step out upon them with confidence. Those who allow selfishness to control their lives cannot retain the favor and blessing of God. While God is merciful, yet the time will come with every sinner when the door of mercy will be closed and the judgments of God will be meted out. Faith is always tested; the test is not for the purpose of destroying faith, but to strengthen and perfect it. God still appears to His people for the purpose of encouraging them and leading them to heaven. True prayer takes hold, holds on and does not let go until an answer is received. The evil effects of the legalized liquor traffic are so great that every person should stand unalterably opposed to its continuance.

$25 For a Rabbit's Burial.

In the will of William E. Bakeman, of Gloucester, Mass., filed for probate at Salem, there is a bequest of $25 to pay for burying his pet rabbit, "Bonnie," beside him.

EXPLORER PEARY'S WORK

His Wife and Daughter Return to the United States After Visiting Him.

Expects to Take the Field With the Returning Light of 1902 in the Best Condition For Work.

North Sydney, C. B.—The Peary Arctic steamer Erik, from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, has arrived here. She brings Mrs. Peary and her daughter, who had wintered with the explorer since May 6, 1900.

Peary left Fort Conger (latitude 81 degrees 44 minutes north), where he was last reported March 31, 1900, on April 15 of that year, and, accompanied by Henson and five Eskimos, crossed Robeson Channel to the west Greenland coast and followed it on foot and over sea ice to the northward.

The reconnaissance ended with a definite demonstration of the western and northern coast lines of Greenland, and, with one or two small breaks along the eastern coast, an exact and accurate chart of the entire archipelago.

Peary's own estimate of his work is clearly set forth in the letter to the secretary of the club, H. L. Bridgman, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Conger, April 4, 1901.—My Dear Bridgman: It gives me great pleasure to present to the club the results of the work of 1900:

"First. The rounding of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably the most northerly land.

"Second. The highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere (83 degrees 50 north).

"Third. The determination of the origin of the so-called Poleocrystic ice (floe berg).

"Considering that I am an old man, have one broken leg and only three toes, and that my starting point was Etah, I feel that this was doing tolerably well. It is almost a thousand years since "Erik the Red" first sighted the southern extremity of the archipelago, and from that time Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Americans have crept gradually northward up its shores, until at last, through the instrumentality and liberality of the club, its northern cape has been lifted out of the Arctic mists and obscurity.

"It seems fitting that this event, characterized by Sir Clements Markham as second in importance only to the attainment of the Pole itself, should fall in the closing year of the century. If I do not capture the Pole itself in this spring's campaign, I shall try again next spring.

"My gratitude and respects to all the members of the club. PEARY."

Late in April, with his entire force, Peary retreated southward to open, if possible, communication with the club's steamship of 1900, from which nothing had been heard.

The Windward, fast in her winter quarters at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary on board, prisoners in the ice for nearly eight months, was reached May 6, and in her Peary established his headquarters until the auxiliary ship of 1901 should arrive.

Open water came early at Cape Sabine, and on July 3 the Windward extricated herself from the ice, and, crossing to the east side of Smith Sound, devoted July to a successful hunt for walrus in Ingafield Gulf to provide food for natives and dogs during the field work of 1902. One hundred and twenty-five were captured and landed at Cape Sabine, the Windward recrossing the sound to Etah, Peary's headquarters of 1899-1900, where she awaited the Erik, which arrived on August 4, fourteen days from Sydney, C. B., and bringing Peary, with other news, that of his mother's death in Portland, Me., in November last.

Peary's winter arrangements at Cape Sabine insure comfort, and, with an ample supply of provisions, pushed along the route to Fort Conger, he expects to take the field with the returning light of 1902, fully rested and in the best possible condition.

During the entire two years since he has been heard from Peary's health has been excellent, and the accident to his feet at Fort Conger, in 1899, has caused him but little inconvenience, and has in no way impaired his efficiency in the field. During the autumn he expects to make an extensive reconnaissance of the interior and the western coast of Ellesloc Land, with a strong probability of discovering natives hitherto unknown to white men.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

More Than 25,000 Resume Labor in the Mills of the Steel Trust.

Pittsburg, Penn.—With the exception of the tin plate workers in Pittsburg and of the tube mill men in McKeesport, the steel strikers rushed back to work in droves. More than 25,000 men, who had been idle three months, went in, and there was a general start all along the line in all trades.

Owing to the retention of strike breakers in the mills there was some confusion in getting the strikers placed. Many who had expected to take their old positions found strikers in them and had to accept other jobs, in many cases inferior. Others were unable to secure positions at all.

The tin plate and the tube men are still excited over the settlement and refused to go back.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Convicted by Her Children.

The jury at Reading in the case of Mrs. Kate Edwards, charged with the murder of her husband, John Edwards, near Stouchsburg, on the night of July 3, returned a verdict imposing the death penalty. The case was given to the jury at 4.10 p. m., and two hours later she was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Her counsel immediately moved for a new trial. Mrs. Edwards stood up before the jury as they announced their verdict and received their decision with the greatest coolness. The principal witnesses against her were her daughter, Mary, aged fifteen years, and son, Elmer, aged twelve, whose testimony against their mother convicted her. Through the two witnesses the Commonwealth was enabled to establish the fact that Mrs. Edwards had buried a bloody hammer, carpet and dress; that she made all her children and husband drunk on the night of the murder, and that every circumstance pointed to her as the guilty person. The supposition is that after Edwards was intoxicated his wife enveloped his head with the carpet and beat him to death with the hammer. Mrs. Edwards is about forty years of age and the mother of five children. It required only two days to hear the testimony in the case. Large audiences were present. Most of the time was taken up by the prosecution, and the feature of the defense was the denial by Mrs. Edwards, the accused, of the damaging parts of her daughter Mary's evidence. She showed no emotion and never became confused. She was asked if Mary lied, but would not say she did. One of the witnesses for the defense testified that he saw two men in the yard of the Edwards home at 10.30 on the night of the murder, but the jury did not believe this. Then Mary Edwards was called in rebuttal; she insisted that the evidence she had given against her mother was true, and she was corroborated by her brother Elmer. The strands of hair found clutched in the hands of the dead man, it was proved, came from the head of Mrs. Edwards, torn out by the roots during the struggle. Samuel Greason and Charles Rollins, colored men, held in prison as witnesses, also gave testimony against Mrs. Edwards. They were used to show the motive on the part of the accused for committing the crime.

County Officials Indicted.

The Grand Jury at Erie returned an indictment against the Board of County Commissioners, charging malfeasance in office. The basis for the charges is found in the manner of letting contracts to the Van Dorn Iron Company, of Cleveland, for alterations and repairs to the county jail. The original contract price of $30,000 was raised to $80,000 on account of changed plans, but no bids for the additional $50,000 were asked. The Board of Commissioners consists of George W. Fassett, Daniel C. Kendig and W. C. Shields.

Bloody Duel to the Death.

Mike Hudock and Michael Mousik, employes of the Warwick Iron Company, Pottstown, figured in a deadly combat in a Hungarian row, the result, it is said, of a long-standing grudge between them. The two men struggled fiercely for some time and Mousik, it is alleged, drew a knife from his pocket and buried it almost to the hilt in his antagonist's throat, severing the jugular vein and causing instant death. The murderer ran, but was captured in a cornfield. At a hearing he was committed to Norristown prison.

Killed a Man During Quarrel.

Anthony Notstine, of Milton, was committed to jail at Sunbury charged with the murder of John McFarland, of Watsontown. He is alleged to have crushed McFarland's skull with a shovel during a quarrel. Notstine gave himself up, but after the Coroner's jury said he acted in self defence he was liberated. Relatives and friends of the dead man protested so strongly against Notstine being free that the authorities concluded to arrest him for murder.

Boy Dies of Hydrophobia.

In August, at Johnstown, a vicious dog attacked George Edmundson, aged eleven, biting him in the face. The lad experienced no evil effects until a few days ago, when hydrophobia developed in its worst form. The lad died in terrible agony, snapping at his attendants when shown food or water. Strong men were required to hold him in his last hours.

Found Treasure in Old Barn.

While Enoch Berkely, of Wilmington Township, near Sharon, was tearing down his barn he found a tin can tightly sealed. Upon investigation nearly $700 in bills were found in the can. Mr. Berkely is confident the money was hidden there by his grandfather before he died, a few months ago.

All Through the State.

Eleven converts to the Mennonite faith were baptized in a dam at Fleetwood.

For the first time in a number of years all the houses in Ashland are occupied.

York County's registration shows a loss of 116 voters as compared with last year.

While cleaning a shotgun at Morrellville, Harry Grove shot and killed his six-year-old sister.

Her clothes ignited by burning rubbish, Mrs. C. D. James, of near Volant, was burned to death.

Falling from a threshing floor, Wilson Heilman, residing near Guthsville, sustained fatal injuries.

Governor Stone appointed Horace Heydt, of Mauch Chunk, Judge of the Fifty-fifth Judicial district.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 29—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Missions: growth of the kingdom.—Ps. lxxii.

The Seventy-second Psalm is undoubtedly a Messianic psalm. In its prophetic significance the real king referred to is the King of Kings. The most characteristic feature of the psalm is its richness in prophecy concerning the growth of Christ's kingdom and His universal sway. "He shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth. They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before Him, and His enemies shall lick the dust. All kings shall fall down before Him; all nations shall serve Him. His name shall endure forever; His name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in Him. Blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and amen!" The growth of Christ's kingdom is thus assured by rich and abundant prophecy.

1. The growth of Christ's kingdom is to be universal. It is to grow until it shall extend from sea to sea and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth. This is the definite and pronounced teaching of the word of God. In the vision of Daniel the stone representing Christ's kingdom increased in size until it occupied the whole earth. In the parables of the leaven and the mustard seed Christ taught that His Kingdom was to become a universal kingdom. The leaven spread until it leavened the whole lump. The mustard seed grew until it became a tree whose branches overshadowed the whole earth. And these prophecies are being fulfilled. Christ's kingdom has steadily been advancing for 19 centuries, and it can soon be said that the whole earth is full of His glory.

2. The growth of Christ's kingdom is to carry with it blessings to mankind. Men shall be blessed in Him; all nations shall call Him blessed. "The march of Christianity has been the march of progress and of blessing to the nations and peoples of the earth; nations, societies, homes and individuals have been transformed; Germany has been changed from the home of savage, ferocious tribes to an empire that stands as a bulwark for a strong and noble type of civilization. The British isles before Christianity crossed the English channel were inhabited by painted savages, who sacrificed human beings in their idolatrous worship. Behold these people today and see what God hath wrought through the blessed influences of the gospel of His Son. Thus it always is—where Christ's kingdom goes the blessing of God follows.

The growth of Christ's kingdom being assured and its results so beneficent both for time and eternity, our zeal in the cause of missions should be redoubled. The increased spread of the gospel means increased blessings to humanity and the hastening of the day when all nations shall know Him and call Him blessed.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a historical missionary meeting, studying the progress of missions down to the present time.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. ii, 1-12; Isa. ii, 1-3; ix, 6, 7; lii, 7; lxii, 1-12; Dan. ii, 31-35, 45; Mic. iv, 1-3; Math. xiii, 33; xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 8; Rom. x, 14, 15.

Commonplace Workers.

Commonplace things are the world's greatest treasures in the sphere of mind and matter. Air and light and heat and cold are commonplace helps to human life, but none of us can get along without them. They are worth more than occasional meteors and auroras and eclipses and cyclones, even though these attract more attention for the time being. Common sense and ordinary sympathy and average ability do more for mankind than great talent and surpassing genius. A hundred persons can be reached and understood and influenced by an average man where one can feel in his heart the power of a mighty mind. If we are nothing more than common, let us thank God that we can be God's messengers of love and help to the greater mass of our fellows.—Sunday School Times.

Practical Christianity.

The intent of religion is to help mankind to the attainment of a peaceful and righteous life. It is indeed to glorify God, but by the elevation of human life. It is intensely practical. Whenever it becomes merely speculative, dogmatic or ceremonial it is perverted from its highest meaning and fails of its best results. The energy of true religion is directed toward present needs and opportunities. It is personal and immediate. It is not simply believing something that is past and hoping for something in the future, but it is also doing something now. The best religion is that which makes the best men and women.—Rev. Abram Conklin in Universalist Leader.

Thinking and Acting.

Right thinking produces right acting.—Christian Instructor.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. W. H. Spangler.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 29—"Growth of the Kingdom." Text, Ps. lxxii.

In nothing is the contrast between Christianity and the other religions of the world more clearly shown than in such passages as this psalm compared with the most elevated passages from their sacred books. China, Japan, India, have nothing to show which for an instant holds place beside it. Islam has nothing in Alkoran to offer in competition, and, singularly, this is not from the New Testament after Christ has come nor from the lips of the Messiah. It is from the Hebrew Scriptures anticipating the coming of the Jehovah's Servant, the King-Man.

It springs like a root out of dry ground. Nothing in the administration of Israel's kings from Saul to Zedekiah could have furnished an illustration or foundation for the hope and expectation which swells here into a clear note of triumph. Justice and equity among men! Where had it ever been seen? The poor protected by the powerful; peace and prosperity encouraged by the mighty ones of earth; righteousness flourishing where fraud and violence have held sway; harvests waving on mountain tops and no robber bands molesting—what a dream for an oriental mind! And this Glorious One a Universal Prince, a World Monarch! They of Babylon and Assyria and Egypt have been here, but as destroyers; fire, blood, ruin, wherever they set their feet. They of Greece and Rome shall stand on Zion, but shall pass and all their cohorts—not theirs the dominion. The God of Israel is the One whose name shall endure forever, and in His name shall all nations of the earth be blessed.

It is hardly possible for any fair minded person to seriously read these Old Testament writings and compare with them the Christian teachings and works and particularly the marvelous extension of Christian influences in the world and not be impressed with the great difference between this religion and all others which the world has ever seen.

It is valuable to trace the gradual extension of the Christian church from the day of Pentecost until the present time in numbers and from land to land. The past century has seen a more rapid diffusion of the church and a more widely extended influence than could be shown by all the previous ages combined. More Bibles have been printed and circulated since 1800 than all the preceding 35 centuries since Moses had produced. The broad stretches of Oceania have in their countless island groups all been evangelized in very recent times. Africa and Asia have but just opened their doors to the gospel, but they are now wide open. Events of the past few years have in the influence of the United States upon international affairs given an object lesson to the world of the supremacy of Jesus Christ as pictured in this Seventy-second Psalm such as the world has never before seen.

To fully realize the mighty change in the affairs of men wrought by the conception set forth here we need to recall the deeds of Nebuchadnezzar, Sennacherib, Alexander and Cæsar, and even Napoleon, and then to compare the events in Cuba and China and the Philippines and Porto Rico. Atrocities have been committed, without doubt, by the troops even of the United States, but evil does not rule.

"Let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and amen!"

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Where Christ Is Shining.

You cannot create spiritual sunshine any more than you can create the morning star, but you can put your soul where Christ is shining.—T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

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At Parting.

Never part for a day without loving words to think of during absence; besides, it may be that you will not meet again in life.—Baptist.

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The class was having lessons in natural history, and the teacher asked, Now, is there anybody here can tell me what a zebra is? Tommy: Yes, sir, I can. Teacher: Well, Tommy, what is a zebra? Tommy: Please, sir, a zebra is a donkey with a football suit on!

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